

Hot Air

“Oxford”

Furnaces

1896

The Gurney

Foundry Company Ltd.

Toronto, Ont.

GREETING

The word "Oxford" in connection with our manufactures, is now recognized as the standard of excellence.

On the following pages we illustrate our complete line of

"Oxford"

COAL AND WOOD FURNACES, with minute description of same. These furnaces are unequalled for POWER, DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND CONVENIENCE.

We have on file in our office, hundreds of testimonials from users of our Furnaces, showing the consensus of opinion is favorable to the claims we make above. For the information of intending purchasers, we present a few of these from users in different localities. We issue separate catalogues for our Hot Water and Steam Boilers and Radiators, which we shall be pleased to forward on application.

Yours respectfully,

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited

Toronto, July 1st, 1896.

Hot Air Heating

THE heating of buildings with Hot Air has become a large and important industry. This Company has been manufacturing Heating Apparatus for very many years, until this branch of our business has assumed very large proportions, and we are to-day the largest manufacturers of Heating Apparatus in Canada.

In presenting for your consideration our new catalogue of Hot Air Furnaces and Registers, we call your attention to the fact that the Oxford line of Furnaces contain all the improvements in construction at present of any known value; we venture to say that there are none better made in Canada or the United States. Before giving the particulars of the various furnaces we make, for the information of our friends to whom it may be useful, we will explain briefly the system of Hot Air Heating.

It is heating by circulation of air, so applied by the use of ducts, or pipes, from the furnace in the basement, or cellar, to the different apartments in the building, that the heat generated by the furnace will be distributed to the different apartments.

To accomplish this, the furnace is enclosed by air-tight casings of galvanized iron or brick. Air is supplied to the bottom of the furnace by means of cold-air ducts, and warm-air pipes are taken from the top of the furnace to the registers in the apartments to be heated. As soon as the furnace is fired up, and the surfaces of the furnace become heated, the air in contact with the furnace rises, and escapes through warm-air pipes to the registers above, causing a suction or inflow of air through the cold-air ducts; thus the circulation of air is established, and a continuous flow of air enters through the cold-air ducts, passes over the heated surfaces of the furnace, through the warm-air pipes and registers into the different apartments, and by means of the registers, can be shut off or turned on at will.

It is obvious that this system has many advantages over the old method of heating by stoves, among others may be mentioned, economy, convenience, comfort, cleanliness, ease of management, uniform temperature, etc.

In a properly constructed Hot Air system there is undoubted economy in fuel, and one furnace, according to capacity, will do as much work as many stoves placed in various rooms, and will give proportionately more heat. A furnace is as easily managed as a stove, with the added advantage

that as one furnace replaces many stoves, there is only one fire instead of many to take care of, thus avoiding the necessity of putting up, taking down, and the cleaning of stove pipes, and the consequent labor and dirt caused by carrying fuel to the stoves. The draughts are regulated from the hall above. Being located in the cellar, the annoyance of coal gas and dust throughout the house is obviated. The **entire house** is comfortably heated by a constant supply of warm fresh air, preventing chilling draughts in halls and passages. It is always in working order; for damp chilly days in late spring or early autumn a small fire can be maintained, supplying a pleasant temperature throughout the entire building.

The evaporating pan furnished with all Oxford furnaces, provide moist, healthy air, and prevents the shrinkage of woodwork and furniture.

These are a few of the many advantages obtained by using the Oxford Furnace; but there have been and are failures and partial failures in Hot Air Heating. We will give some reasons for this. There are a large number of people in the furnace business now, and competition is very keen. For our part, we do not complain of competition; it only spurs us to greater efforts; but there is a limit beyond which no one can go and furnish a good and well-constructed Hot Air Heating system. When, through stress of competition, or other reasons, that limit is overstepped, then too small a furnace is put in; insufficient sizes of warm-air and cold-air ducts and registers are used, and other things slighted or left undone, and a failure to properly heat the building. Other causes of failure sometimes arise from the improper location of the furnace, and the insufficient supply of cold air.

There is no economy in putting in a small furnace; it should always be large enough to heat the building easily in the coldest snaps; then it can be run very easily the greater portion of the winter. The furnace will last longer, and will not burn so much fuel.

When contracts for heating are entrusted to us or to our agents, you will be sure to have a furnace of ample capacity to heat the building, and the apparatus fitted up in the best possible manner, and the results will be mutually satisfactory.



How to Select a Furnace

IN selecting a furnace, the purchaser has many things to consider. In the first place, he wants a furnace that is a good heater. That is self-evident. But the furnace must also be economical in the consumption of fuel.

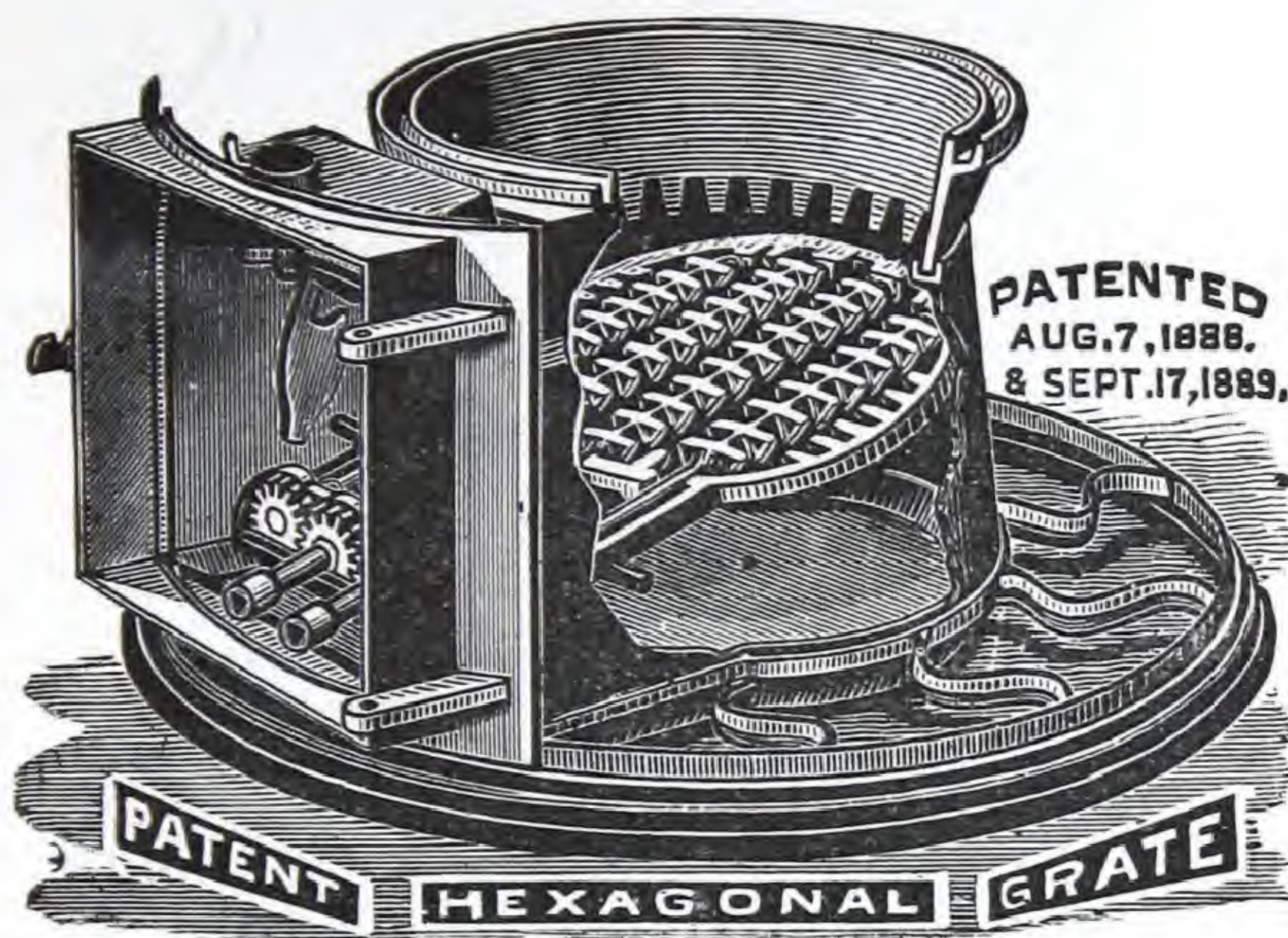
The market is full of different constructions of heaters, many of them good ones, but experience has shown that the construction is best that compels the smoke, after leaving the combustion chamber, to travel around the radiator before finding an exit to the chimney, provided this construction is not complicated and that ample provision is made for cleaning the radiator, so that the efficiency of the furnace is not impaired, and corrosion prevented during the summer months when the heater is not in use. When chimney flues are properly built, it is possible to make the smoke travel a considerable distance, and thus obtain economy of fuel. In addition to heating capacity, the furnace should have good working conveniences, so as to cause the purchaser as little inconvenience as possible in operating it. It should have facilities for regulating the drafts from the floor above. It should have a large fire pot, easily working grate, large ashpit, and arrangements for dumping the fire and freeing the grate of clinkers when necessary, without disturbing the fire. These points found, the durability of the furnace, and ease and economy of repairing the same, should be considered. The parts liable to burn out should be heavy and durable, and so arranged that they can be easily replaced. The general appearance of the heater should be attractive, the parts well proportioned, and the castings well fitted.

The furnace should be a sanitary heater, or, in other words, a gas-tight furnace, as coal gas is injurious to the health.

With such a furnace as here described, of sufficient power, carefully put in, excellent results can be obtained with proper management and both buyer and seller will be satisfied.

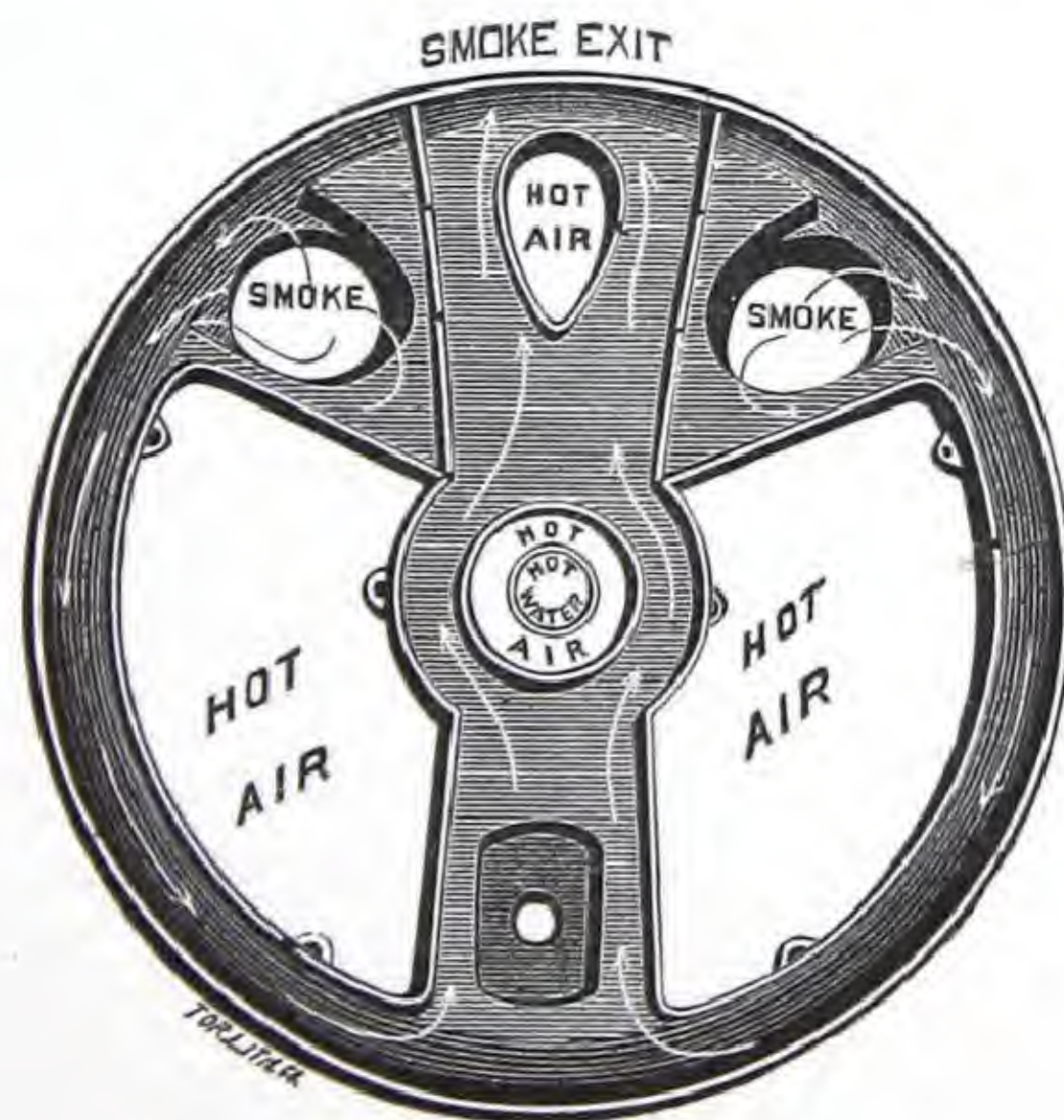
The truth of the foregoing statements being admitted, we can, with confidence, invite your attention to the construction of the Oxford Furnaces, for we believe that they possess all of the features that we have set down for an ideal furnace. Those who are using the Oxford Furnaces have had good success with them, and are well satisfied, as the testimonials received by us will show.

Base, Ashpit, and Grate of Oxford Furnace

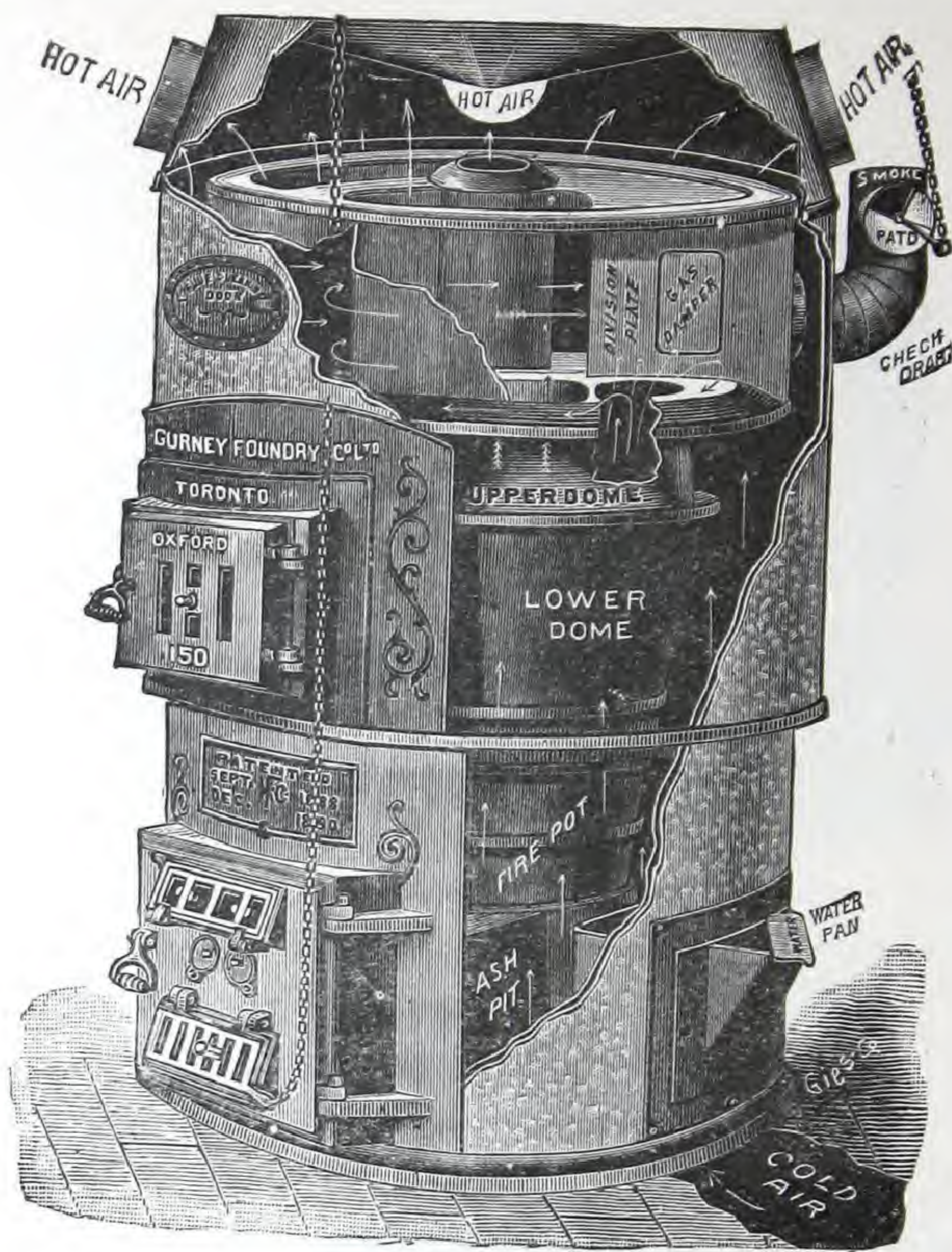


Bottom of Radiator

Showing Fire Travel in Radiator



Oxford



Portable with Steel Plate Radiator

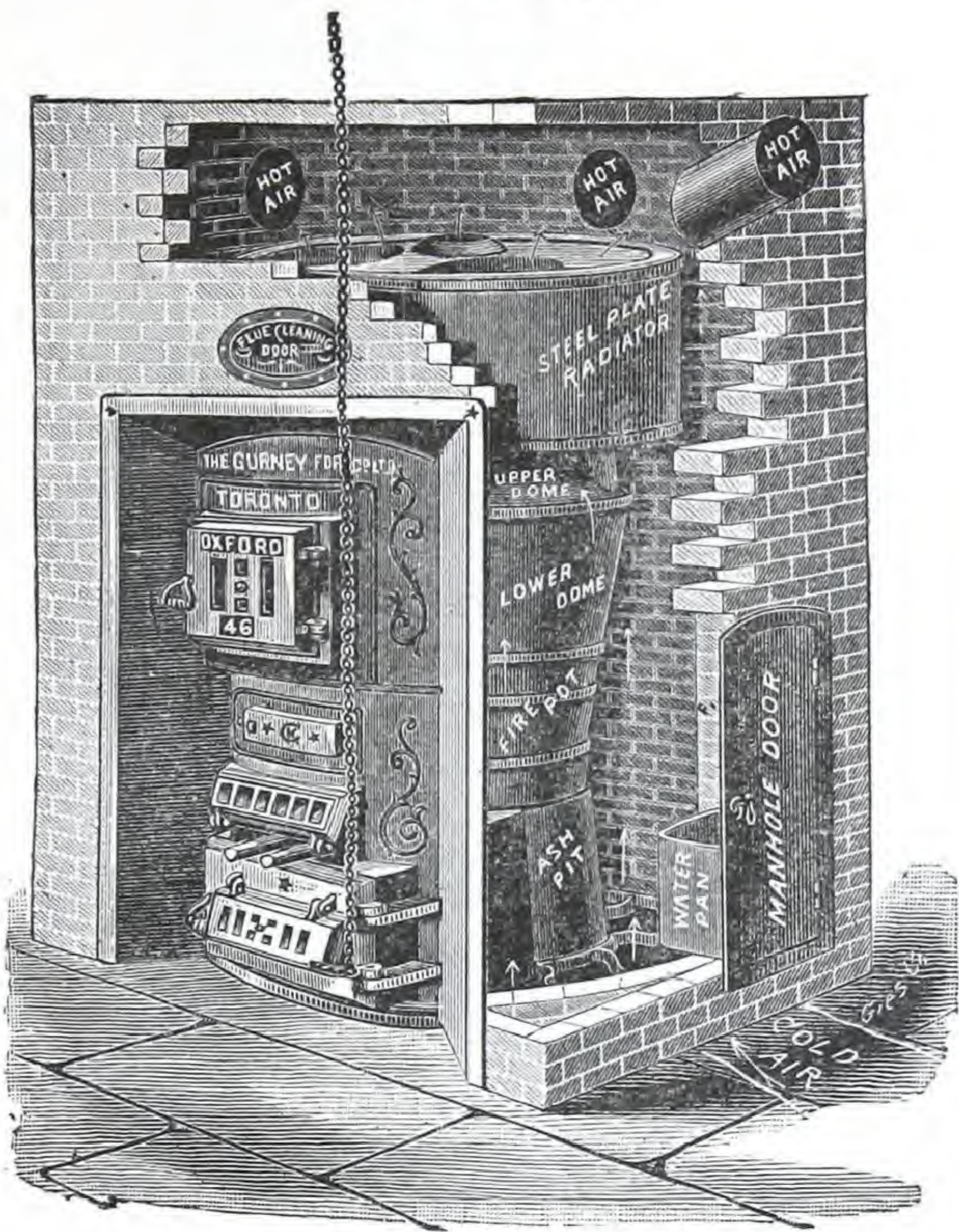
For Hard or Soft Coal, or Wood
Rotating Bar, Dumping Grate

No.	Capacity.	Price.	D'ble Corrugated Double. Asbestos Lined.	
			Casings extra,	
No. 42.	15 to 25,000 cubic ft,	\$ 75.00.	\$11.25 ..	\$12.75
" 46.	25 to 35,000 "	100.00.	" "	12.75 .. 14.75
" 50.	35 to 45,000 "	115.00.	" "	15.00 .. 17.00
" 56.	50 to 75,000 "	135.00.	" "	18.00 .. 20.00

For Dimensions, see page 25.

For Telegraphic Code Word, see page 39.

Oxford



Brick Set with Steel Plate Radiator

For Hard or Soft Coal, or Wood

Rotating Bar, Dumping Grate

No. 42.	Capacity	15 to 25,000 cubic feet	.....	\$ 80.00
" 46.	"	25 to 35,000 " "	.....	110.00
" 50.	"	35 to 45,000 " "	.....	125.00
" 56.	"	50 to 75,000 " "	.....	150.00

The above prices include Covering Bars, and Manhole Door and Frame.

If Covering Bars and Manhole Door are not required, deduct from above list price as follows :

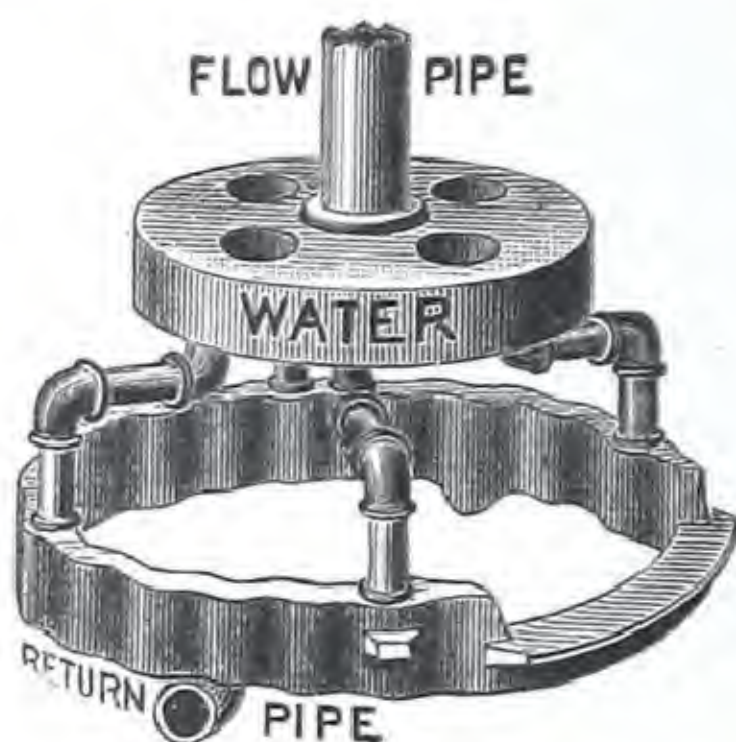
No. 42.	Covering Bars...per set, \$2.25	No. 50.	Covering Bars...per set, \$4.50
" 46.	" " " " 4.50	" 56.	" " " " 5.50
Manhole Door and Frame \$3.00.			

For Dimensions, see page 25.

For Telegraphic Code Word, see page 39.

The Oxford Combination

IT is almost universally found that economical warm-air heating is accomplished only when the furnace is centrally located, and the hot-air pipes not too long to convey the heat without loss by radiation; this being the case, it is often difficult to reach outlying portions of the building to be heated, and to meet this we manufacture this furnace, combining in itself a warm-air furnace and a hot-water heater, possessing

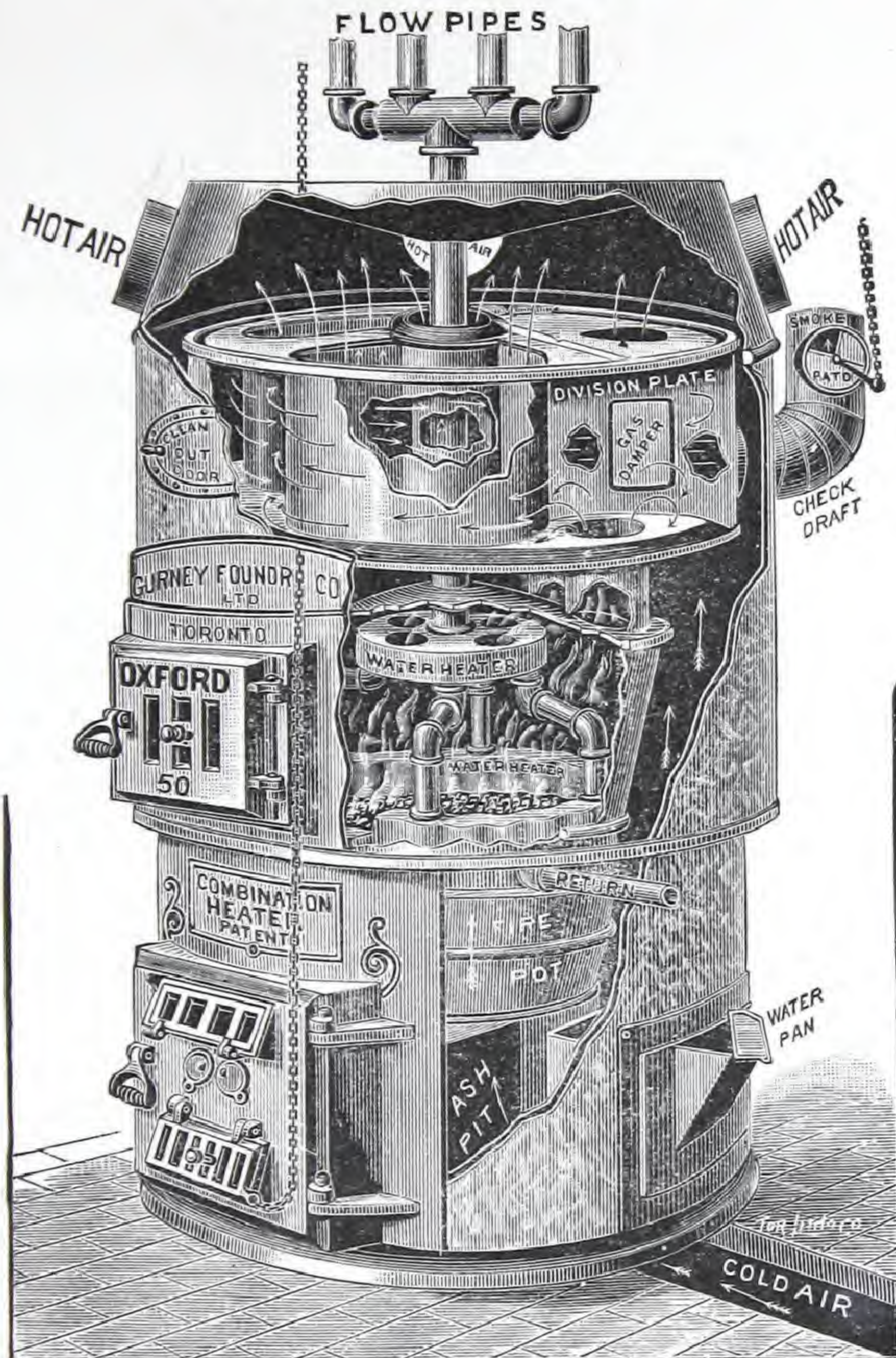


increased power and economy. This combination is shown by the accompanying engraving, and it will be readily understood that the water heater is so situated as at once to secure a large degree of heat, and at the same time not materially affecting the supply of warm air. We have fully tested this water attachment, and can confidently recommend it for the purpose indicated. This

attachment has been found invaluable when applied for the purpose of heating coils in conservatories attached to houses warmed by air. The application of this method does not differ in any way from the ordinary method of water heating, the system being open to the atmosphere. This water attachment may be applied to any size of the Oxford Furnaces.

Oxford Combination

Warm Air and Hot Water



For Hard or Soft Coal, or Wood

Rotating Bar, Dumping Grate

	Hot Air Heating Capacity in Cubic Feet.	Hot Water Capacity in 1-inch Pipe.		Double Corrugated Asbestos Lined.
No. 42.	12 to 18,000 cubic ft. . .	800 ft. . .	\$100.00.	Casings extra \$11.25
" 46.	18 to 26,000 " . .	1000 " . .	125.00.	" " 12.75
" 50.	26 to 35,000 " . .	1200 " . .	145.00.	" " 15.00
" 56.	35 to 50,000 " . .	1500 " . .	165.00.	" " 18.00

The above cut shows what is beyond doubt the strongest Combination Air and Water Heater in the market. A careful examination of the detail shown will convince that our statement is accurate.

For Dimensions, see page 25.

For Telegraphic Code Word, see page 39

Oxford Furnace

Portable and Brick Set

BY referring to the cuts on the preceding pages, a good idea of the construction of the Oxford Furnace may be obtained.

The **base and ashpit** are made exceptionally heavy and durable, in order to support the great weight above; all of the parts and castings in this furnace are unusually large and heavy. The ashpit is very large and roomy, in order to prevent the hot ashes from banking up against the grates and burning them out, which so often happens with furnaces having low ashpits.

The grate is the patent Hexagonal **Rotating Bar, self-cleaning, anti-clinker Dumping** grate. The bars are cast in one solid section, very heavy, and are so constructed that the air passes between and reaches the centre of each. When revolved by the lever, they break up all the clinkers upon the grate. The Hexagonal grate bars are without bolts, suspended within a **removable grate frame** so constructed as to give a centre support to each bar, thus affording three supports for every bar. **The grate frame and grate can be easily taken out and replaced through the ashpit door**, and by drawing forward the dog that supports the grate in front, the ashes or fuel will be dumped into the ashpit. The grate is simple and durable, and at all times effective in removing clinkers, agitating or dumping the fire.

The ashpit is constructed with a mica door, through which a poker can be inserted over the grate surface, and the clinkers, if any, easily removed.

In the **Oxford Furnace** there is no excuse for burning out the grates.

The **Firepot** is also very heavy, cast in three sections, with sand cup joints, to allow for contraction and expansion. This is a very valuable feature, as in the event of the firepot burning out (with proper care it will last a great many years), it is usually only the centre section. The cost of repairing the firepot in the Oxford Furnace is, therefore, only one-third the cost of the solid firepot.

By reference to the cut on page 5, it will be seen that the lower section of firepot is "toothed" on the lower edge, preventing the accumulation of ashes and clinkers, allowing free ingress of air through the fire, and obtaining perfect combustion.

The **Combustion Chamber**, or lower and upper dome, projecting outwardly, affords additional heating surface, comes more in contact with the air than if it were straight, and also allows more space directly over the fire for the expansion and ignition of the gases, thereby affording perfect combustion before the radiator is reached. The outlets from the upper dome into the radiator are at one side of the centre, and preserves the apex of the dome intact, not destroying by an opening this highly heated radiating surface. The combustion chamber is connected to the firepot by sand cup joints.

The **Radiator** is made of the best quality, very heavy steel plate, with heavy cast-iron top and bottom. The construction of the radiator is undoubtedly the best ever produced. On examination of the cut of the radiator bottom, on page 5, you will observe that the radiator receives from the dome into its outer encircling flues the thoroughly ignited products of combustion, travels the entire circuit of the radiator, passes through the centre flue, surrounding in its course all the air passages —thus it will be observed that the fire travel in the Oxford Radiator is longer than in that of any radiator made; that it uses the combustion when at its highest degree of heat; that the entire course traversed is surrounded by the air passages; that it affords a central air passage directly over the centre of the dome, in the centre of the radiator. Thus, with a minimum amount of fuel, the Oxford Furnace radiates the largest possible amount of heat, because a perfect combustion is consummated immediately over the bed of coals, and the heat there generated in its long passage through the radiator at all times surrounds air passages, and its strength is exhausted before escaping into the smoke exit.

Solid Cast Iron Front. The Oxford Furnaces are fitted with ornamental solid cast-iron fronts, divided into an upper and lower section, handsomely japanned and bronzed, with nickel-plated ventilated handles on feed and ashpit doors. The feed door is large, for burning rough wood when required. The ashpit door is large, for the convenience of removing ashes, and for taking out and replacing grate.

Dust Flue. The dust flue is large, and furnished with damper. Dust escapes into the combustion chamber, and does not choke up the radiator or smoke pipe.

Clean-out. The radiator is furnished with clean-out door, and every part of the furnace can be readily cleaned.

Draft Regulator. The Oxford Furnaces are furnished with a very neat nickel-plated draft regulator, with chains and pulleys for regulating front draft and check damper from room or hall on first floor.

Evaporating Pan, furnished with every furnace, which, when filled with water, provides most healthy air.

Check Damper, with hinged draft door, which can be regulated by the Draft Regulator.

Cleaning Tools. Clean-out brush and poker supplied with every furnace.

Gas and Dust Tight. No escape of gas or dust. The Oxford Furnaces are so constructed, every joint being a cup or double seated joint, packed with asbestos cement, and the different parts thoroughly fitted to one another, that there is no possibility of the escape of gas or dust.

Guarantee. The workmanship and material in the Oxford Furnaces are the very best, and each furnace is guaranteed to give good satisfaction.

The "Oxford Junior"

PORTABLE

With Steel Plate Radiator for Hard or Soft Coal, or Wood.

A First Class, Powerful, and Economical Furnace

THE Ashpit is large and convenient for the removal of ashes.
Has the anti-friction, clinker clearing, draw centre grate.

Has heavy corrugated firepot and combustion chamber, giving a greater amount of surface to the direct action of the fire, and is very durable.

The steel dome connected with the combustion chamber, carried up to the full height of the radiator, provides a large chamber for the perfect combustion of the gases of the fuel, before entrance to the radiator.

Has a steel plate return flue radiator, the flame and smoke passing from the steel dome into the radiator, and travelling entirely around it until all available heat is radiated.

Has large feed door for burning rough wood when necessary.

Has large dust flue and damper.

Has clean-out doors to the radiator; every part of the furnace can be easily and quickly cleaned.

Has draft regulator for regulating dampers from above.

Has evaporating pan, when filled with water, it provides moist and healthy air.

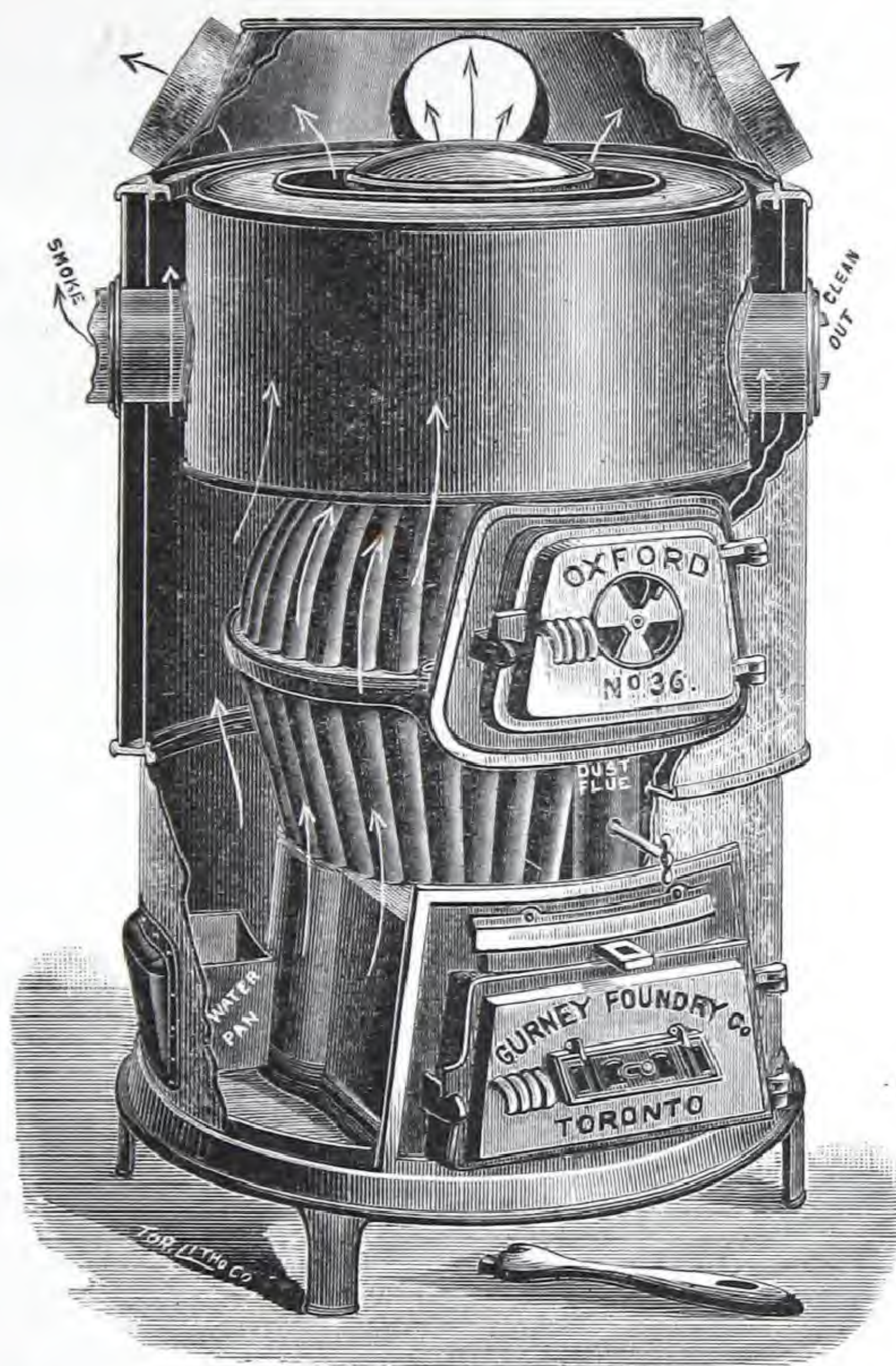
Is a sanitary furnace; no gas, no dust; furnishes large quantities of pure warm air.

Is a cheap furnace, very durable and a powerful heater.

Is guaranteed to be first class in workmanship and material, and to give good satisfaction.

The Oxford

Medium Series



Portable with Steel Plate Dome and Radiator

For Hard or Soft Coal, or Wood

With Anti-Friction, Clinker Clearing, Draw Centre Grate

	Capacity.	Price.	D'ble Corrugated Double. Asbestos Lined.	
No. 37.	10 to 15,000 cubic ft.	\$45.00.	Casings extra, \$7.50 ..	\$9.00
" 40.	15 to 20,000 "	60.00.	" " 8.25 ..	9.75

For Dimensions, see page 25

For Telegraphic Code Word, see page 39

Oxford Wood Furnace

CYCLONE RADIATOR

Round or Square



OUR experience with this construction of furnace has demonstrated the fact that it is actually, as its name denotes, a cyclone for power.

It possesses many valuable features not found in any other furnace.

The **ashpit section or wood holder** is made of very heavy corrugated cast iron, and has the largest ashpit of any wood furnace made. This is a great advantage, because with a shallow ashpit, as is used in many other furnaces, ashes accumulate under and up to the grates and burn them out.

The **grate** is heavy, and the best adapted for wood burning.

The **upper part of the firebox or firebox dome** is made of very heavy steel plate, very much better, as well as more costly than cast iron; will not crack with expansion and contraction; responds to the heat very much quicker; radiates more heat than cast iron, and requires less fuel; experience has proven that the steel radiator is very much more durable than the cast iron.

The **Square Steel Radiator**, in its method of construction, is different from any radiator made, and possesses merits peculiar to itself. A reference to the accompanying engraving will show that the radiator is intersected horizontally by air tubes, and connected to those tubes are perpendicular tubes through the top of the radiator. The horizontal tubes on both sides of the radiator are continued down to the cold-air chamber. The result of this is that the air, as it enters the cold-air chamber, is drawn up through the tubes and passed through the centre of the radiator, thus carrying a largely increased amount of air through the air passages. The air drawn through the perpendicular tubes and heated as it comes in contact with the inner surfaces of the Radiator, together with the large supply of fresh air that passes over the outer surfaces of the furnace, utilizes the heating surfaces of the radiator to their fullest extent. The radiator is connected to the back of the firepot dome with a flanged cast round elbow and the whole volume of heat enters the lower portion of the radiator at the back and travels forward to the front of the radiator; then back through the upper part of the radiator to the smoke pipe. The fire travel is very long, with three checks in its progress, and radiates all the available heat before entering the chimney.

Round Steel Radiator. The description given of the square radiator applies equally to the round, with the exception that the horizontal tubes extend from back end of the radiator down to the cold-air chamber, in place of the perpendicular side tubes of the square radiator.

Clean-out. Three clean-outs are attached to the square and two to the round radiator. Every part of the furnace can be easily cleaned in a few minutes at any time. The firebox and feed door is the largest, for burning rough wood, of any furnace on the market.

Solid Cast Iron Front. All the Oxford Wood Furnaces are fitted with ornamental solid cast iron fronts, handsomely japanned and bronzed. The feed door has perforated lining. The ashpit door is large, for the convenience of removing ashes.

Draft Regulator. Each furnace is furnished with a very neat nickel-plated draft regulator, with chains and pulleys for regulating front draft and check damper from room or hall on first floor.

Evaporating Pan, furnished with every furnace, which, when filled with water, provides moist and healthy air.

Check Damper, with hinged draft door which can be regulated by the draft regulator.

Direct Draft Damper, for the purpose of admitting direct draft to the chimney when first lighting the furnace, is furnished with these furnaces.

Cleaning Tools. Clean-out brush and poker supplied with every furnace.

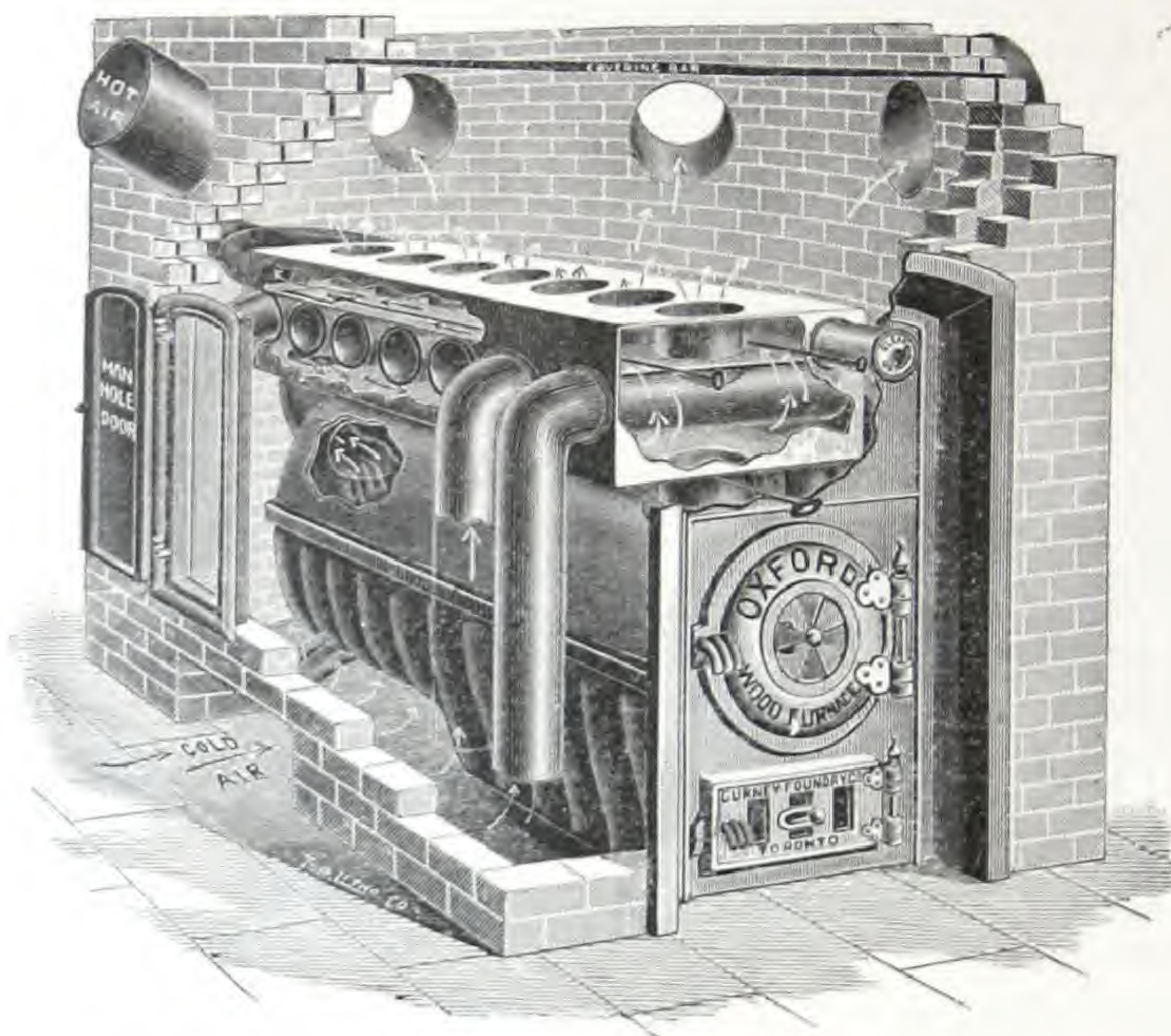
Gas and Dust Tight. No escape of gas or dust. The Oxford Wood furnaces are so constructed, every joint being solidly riveted or bolted together, and the different parts thoroughly fitted to one another, that there is no possibility of the escape of gas or dust.

GUARANTEE. The Oxford Wood Furnaces are the most powerful and economical made in Canada. The workmanship and material are the very best, and each furnace is guaranteed to give good satisfaction.



Oxford Wood Furnace

(Square Cyclone Radiator)



The above Engraving shows the Stationary or Brick Set Furnace.
(Portable or Stationary).

	Capacity.	Price.	Casings extra.
No. 10. 3 ft., wood . . .	20 to 35,000 cubic ft. . .	\$ 82.50 . . .	\$17.25
" 12. 4 ft., " . . .	35 to 60,000 " . . .	100.00 . . .	18.75
" 14. 5 ft., " . . .	60 to 80,000 " . . .	130.00 . . .	21.00

The above prices include Covering Bars and Manhole Door and Frame for Stationary Furnaces, and Casing Rings for Portable Furnaces.

If Covering Bars and Manhole Door are not required, deduct from above list prices as follows :

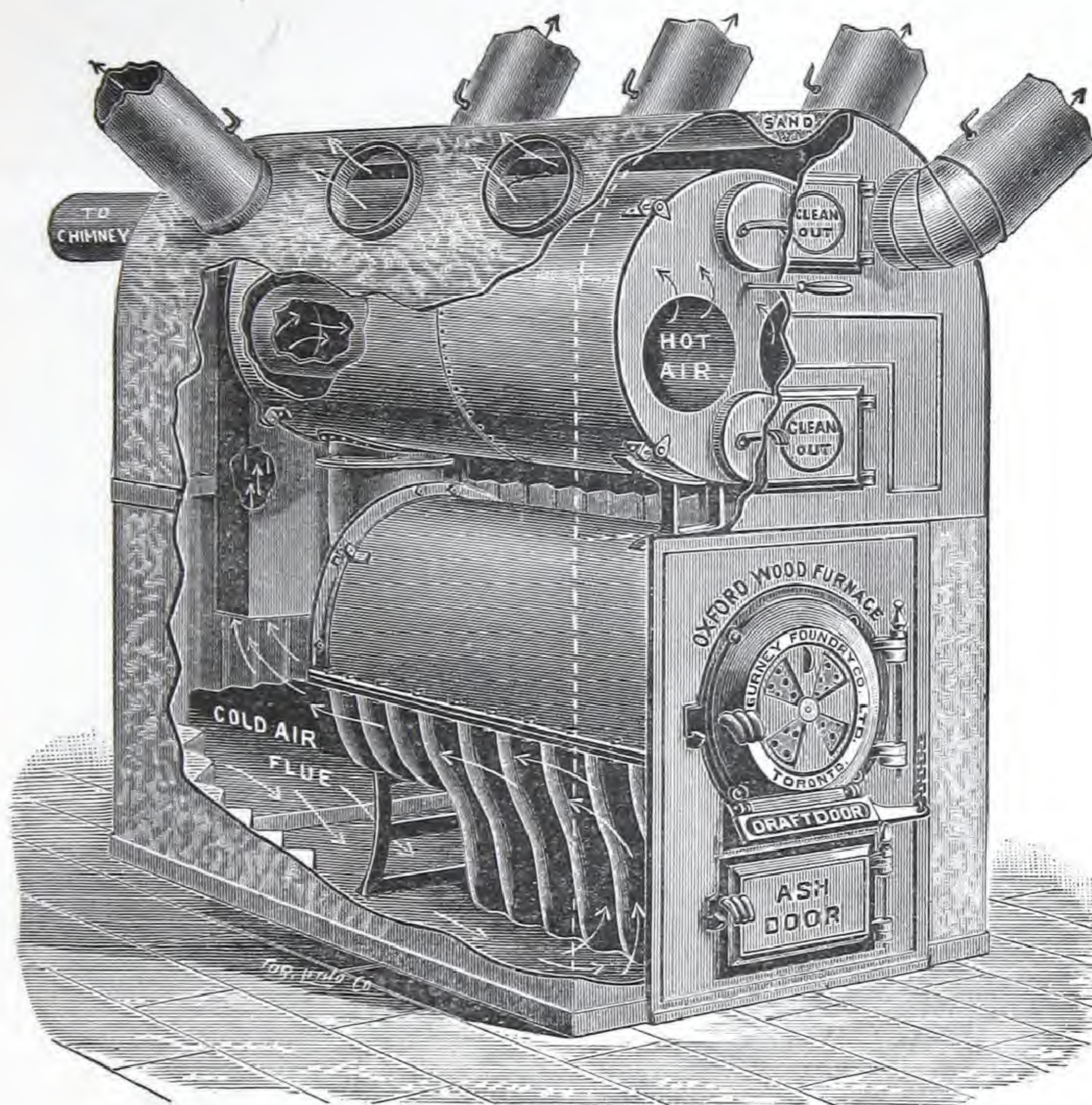
No. 10.	Covering Bars, per set.	\$3.00
" 12.	" " " "	3.75
" 14.	" " " "	4.50
	Manhole Door and Frame	3.00

For Dimensions, see page 25

For Telegraphic Code Word, see page 39

Oxford Wood Furnace

(Round Cyclone Radiator)



The above Engraving shows the Portable Furnace.
(Portable or Stationary).

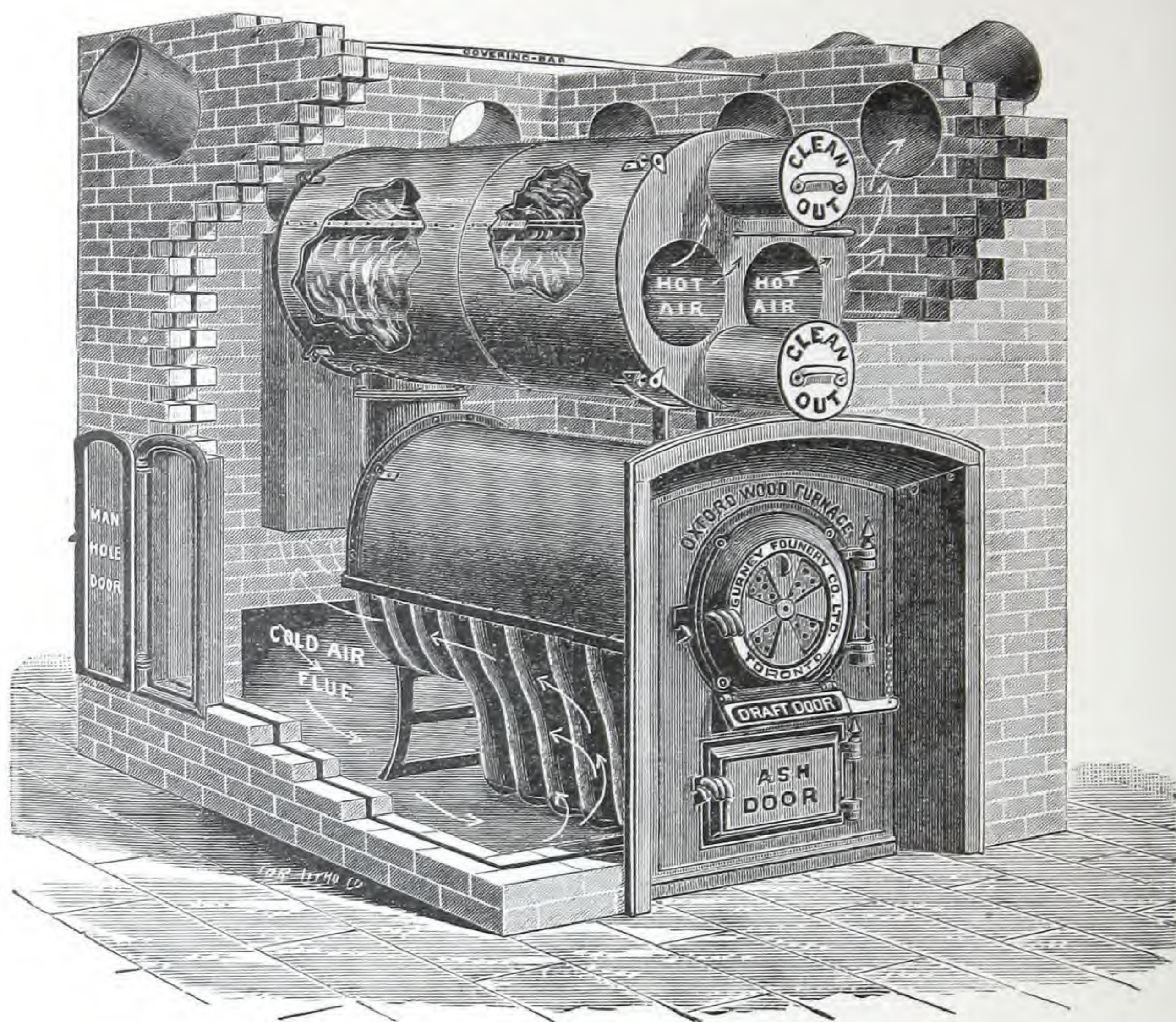
	Capacity	Price	Casings Extra
No. 100. 3 ft., wood ..	20 to 30,000 cubic feet	\$60.00.....	\$17.25
" 200. 4 ft., " ..	30 to 50,000 "	82.50.....	18.75
" 300. 5 ft., " ..	50 to 75,000 "	97.50.....	21.00

For Dimensions, see page 25

For Telegraphic Code Word, see page 39

Oxford Wood Furnace

(Round Cyclone Radiator)



The above Engraving shows the Stationary or Brick Set Furnace, (Portable or Stationary)

		Capacity	Price
No. 100.	3 ft., wood	20 to 30,000 cubic feet	\$60.00
" 200.	4 ft., "	30 to 50,000 "	82.50
" 300.	5 ft., "	50 to 75,000 "	97.50

The above prices include Covering Bars and Manhole Door and Frame.
If not required, deduct from above list price as follows :

No. 100.	Covering Bars, per set	\$3.00
" 200.	" " "	3.75
" 300.	" " "	4.50
	Manhole Door and Frame	3.00

For Dimensions, see page 25

For Code Word, see page 39

Oxford Wood Furnaces

Double Steel Cylinder Radiator.

(ILLUSTRATED PAGE 21.)

WE HAVE now had sufficient experience with this furnace to enable us to assure our patrons that it is the most powerful and economical furnace, with a tubular or cylinder radiator, on the market.

The **Oxford Double Cylinder Furnace** has many valuable features, possessed by no other wood furnace.

The **Ashpit Section or Wood Holder** is made of very heavy corrugated cast iron, and has the largest ashpit of any wood furnace made. This is a great advantage, because with a shallow, short ashpit, as is used in many other furnaces, ashes accumulate under, and up to the grate, and burn it out.

The **Grate** is heavy, and the best adapted for wood burning.

The **Upper Part of the Firebox or Firebox Dome** is made of very heavy steel plate, much better, as well a more costly than cast iron; steel plate will not crack with expansion and contraction, responds to the heat very much quicker, radiates more heat, and experience has proven is very much more durable than the cast iron.

The **Steel Radiator Dome**, connected to the steel firepot dome, is very valuable additional radiating surface, and affords an excellent combustion chamber before the entrance of the flame and smoke into the steel cylinder radiator.

The **Double Steel Cylinder Radiator** is connected, near the top, to the steel radiator dome. All the flame and smoke enter the radiator at this point, and travels through the double steel cylinder, which is carried twice around the radiator dome—a distance of $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the smallest size furnace, measuring from the centre of the cylinder. Thus the whole volume of heat, undivided, travels the whole length of the cylinder, heating all the hot-air chamber on both sides, back and front alike—a result not obtained by any other form of tubular or cylinder radiator, and allows sufficient space in the hot-air chamber for the passage of the largest possible amount of air.

Clean-out. Clean-outs are attached to each round cylinder elbow, as shown in the engraving; and there is positively no furnace made, easier to clean than the Oxford. The radiator and every part of the furnace can be easily cleaned at any time in a few minutes.

The **Firebox and Feed Door** is the largest, for burning rough wood, of any furnace on the market. By reference to the dimensions of Oxford Furnaces, given on page 25, and by comparison with any other furnace, it will be seen that this is the case.

Solid Cast Iron Front. All the Oxford Wood Furnaces are fitted with ornamental solid cast-iron fronts, handsomely japanned and bronzed. The feed door has perforated lining. The ashpit door is large, for the convenience of removing ashes. The fronts on these furnaces are warranted not to crack.

Draft Regulator. Each furnace is furnished with a very neat nickel-plated draft regulator, with chains and pulleys for regulating front draft and check damper from room or hall on first floor.

Evaporating Pan, furnished with every furnace, provides moist, healthy air.

Check Damper, with hinged draft door which can be regulated by the draft regulator.

Direct Draft Damper, for the purpose of admitting direct draft to the chimney when first lighting the furnace, is furnished with these furnaces.

Cleaning Tools. Clean-out brush and poker supplied with every furnace.

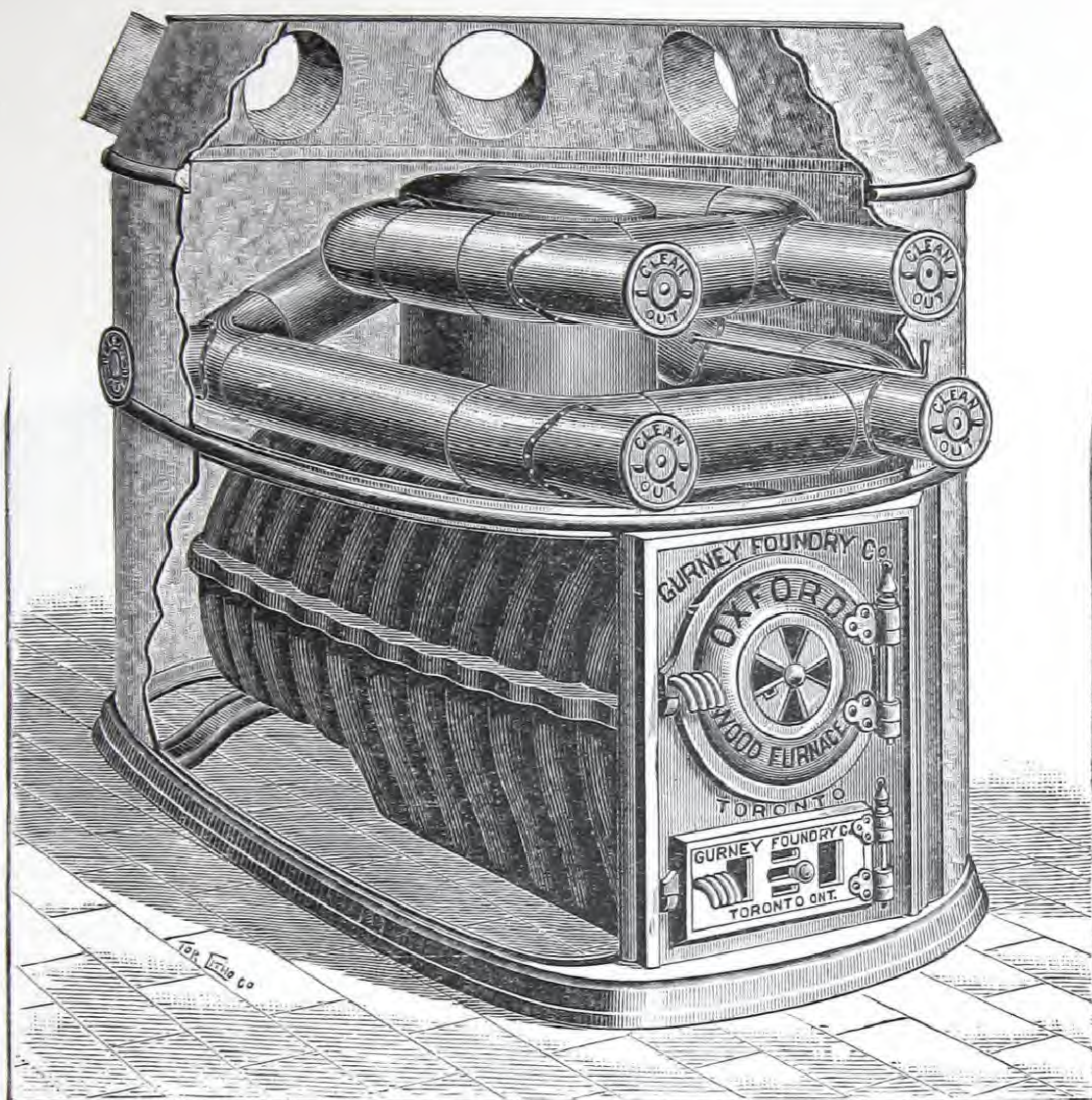
Gas and Dust Tight. No escape of gas or dust. The Oxford Wood Furnaces are so constructed that there is no possibility of the escape of gas or dust, every joint being solidly riveted or bolted together, and the different parts thoroughly fitted to one another.

GUARANTEE. The Oxford Wood Furnaces are the most powerful and economical made in Canada. The workmanship and material are the very best, and each furnace is guaranteed to give good satisfaction.



Oxford Wood Furnace

Double Steel Cylinder Radiator



The above engraving shows the Portable Furnace.
Portable or Stationary for Brick Setting.

Note—These furnaces have heavy steel firebox domes instead of cast iron as shown on cut.

		Capacity		Price	Casings extra
No. 1.	3 ft., wood	20 to 35,000 cubic ft.		\$72.00	\$15.00
" 2.	4 ft., "	35 to 60,000	"	90.00	18.00
" 4.	5 ft., "	50 to 75,000	"	105.00	19.50

The above prices include Covering Bars and Manhole Door and Frame for Stationary Furnaces, and Casing Rings for Portable Furnaces.

If Covering Bars and Manhole Door are not required, deduct from above list prices as follows :

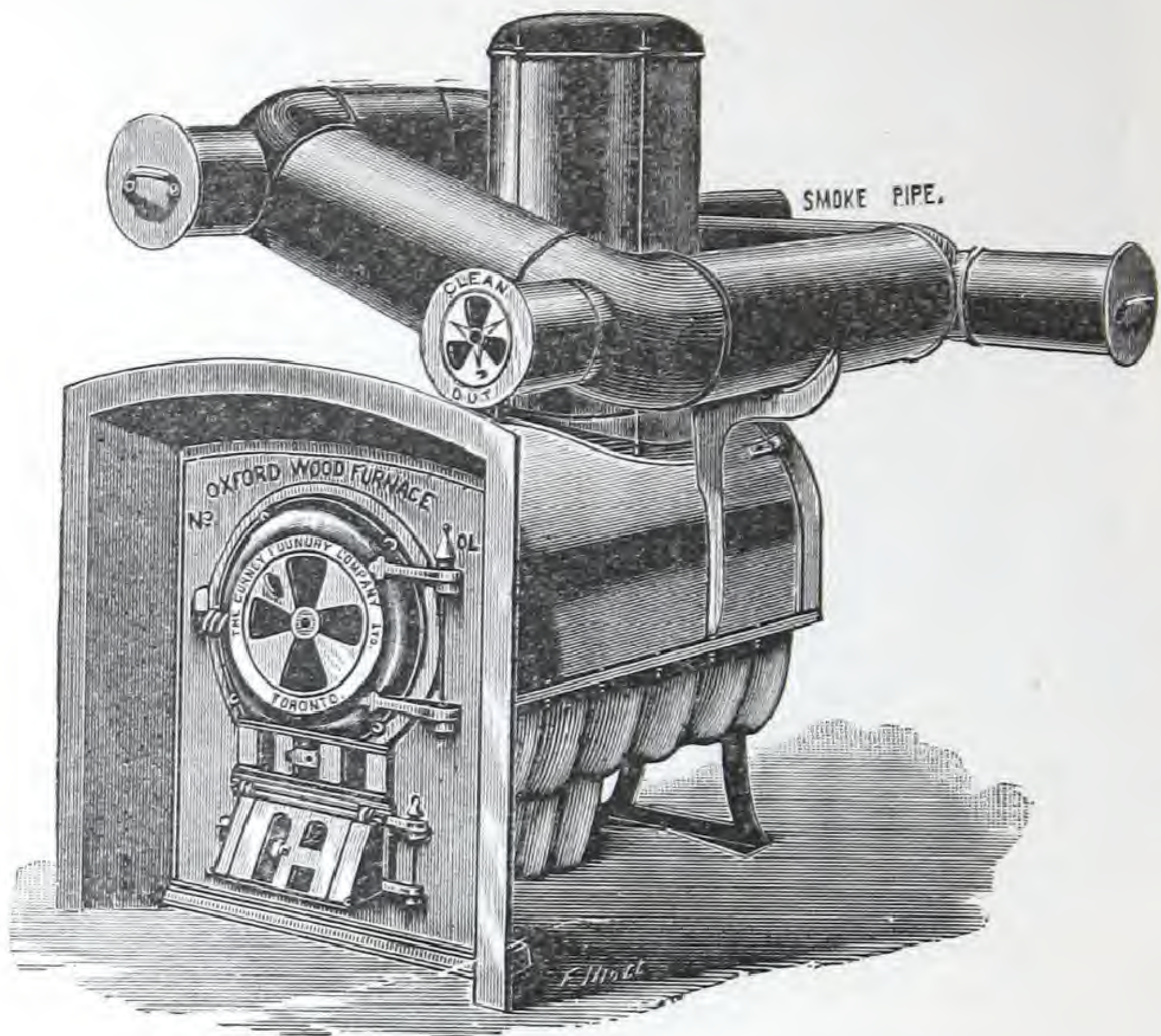
No. 1.	Covering Bars, per set	\$2.25
" 2.	" " " "	3.00
" 4.	" " " "	3.75
	Manhole Door and Frame	3.00

For Dimensions, see page 25.

For Code Word, see page 39.

Oxford Wood Furnace

Single Steel Cylinder Radiator



Portable or Stationary for Brick Setting.

These furnaces are made exactly the same as Nos. 1 and 2, shown on the preceding page, excepting the radiator, this being a **single** steel Cylinder Radiator.

	Capacity	Price	Casings extra
No. 01. 3 ft., wood	.... 15 to 25,000 cubic ft.	\$57.00	.... \$15.00
" 02. 4 ft., "	.... 25 to 40,000 cubic ft.	75.00	.... 18.00

The above prices include Covering Bars and Manhole Doors and Frame for Stationary Furnaces.

If Covering Bars and Manhole Door are not required, deduct from above list prices as follows :

No. 01.	Covering Bars, per set	\$2.25
No. 02.	" " "	3.00
	Manhole Door and Frame	3.00

For Dimensions, see page 25

For Code Word, see page 39

Directions For Using Oxford Furnaces

Nos. 37, 40, 42, 46, 50, 56

BEFORE starting a fire, see that check draft damper on smoke pipe is closed, open front damper in ashpit door, and close slide in feed door; also see that all dampers in warm-air pipes are open, also all registers.

2nd.—Lay in sufficient shavings or paper, and hardwood or charcoal, to ignite coal. When fully ignited, add more coal as required. When fire is fully under way close front damper in ashpit, and open the smoke pipe damper as much as draft will allow, and retain sufficient current to carry off the gases produced. Also open slide in feed door in order to admit air over the surface of the fire, which will ignite with and consume the coal gas.

3rd.—Furnace should receive attention three times daily in cold weather; grates operated morning and night, (Nos. 42, 46, 50, 56) by revolving completely once, and, when through, be careful to leave shaker handle up—this indicates that the grates are flat; if left otherwise, the points are in the fire, and liable to warp. By turning these grates completely around, they agitate the fire and grind up any clinkers that may form in the fire. In mild weather turn one side of the grate only, and turn opposite side the next time (Nos. 37, 40) by inserting shaker rod and agitating the grate; also clear the grate of clinkers by drawing grate bar in and out a few times, or, if preferred, open ashpit door and clean grate surface with a poker. See that check damper in smoke pipe is let down, and kept so until gas has been consumed; also close damper in ashpit door when putting on fuel; when fuel is on, open damper.

4th.—When shaking the grate open dust damper, so that dust may not escape into room; after shaking, close it.

5th.—Do not let ashes accumulate in ashpit. If care is not taken in this respect, the grate will burn out in a few hours. There must always be free circulation of air under grate.

6th.—In cold weather keep firepot filled even with lower part of feed door, but no higher.

7th.—Always have water pan full of water. The pan should be lifted out and cleansed once a week, or sediment will accumulate and burn, and create an unpleasant odor.

8th.—Never close all the registers at one time; some of them must always be open.

9th.—Air-supply ducts must never be closed entirely; if supply is from both inside and outside, one or the other must always be open.

10th.—If one or more registers are not working, close dampers in the other pipes for a few minutes, so as to force all the air into these pipes; then open all the dampers, regulating according to strength of draft. If any register is not in use for a time, close off damper in pipe near furnace, so as to save loss of heat in cellar.

11th.—Radiator and smoke pipe should be cleaned every spring, and, if the draft is sluggish, once or twice during the winter.

12th.—Size of coal required for Nos. 37, 40, 42, 46, Small Egg; for 50 and 56, Large Egg.

Special Notice

Furnace flues and smoke pipes should be thoroughly cleaned as soon as fire is permanently let out after use during winter. The smoke pipe and furnace will last longer, the furnace will radiate heat more readily, and it can be run with greater economy when used again, than if allowed to remain clogged with soot.

Our agents give special attention to this work at very moderate charges. If the furnace does not seem to work right at any time, or if there is anything about the apparatus you don't understand, kindly advise us or our agent, that the difficulty may be traced.

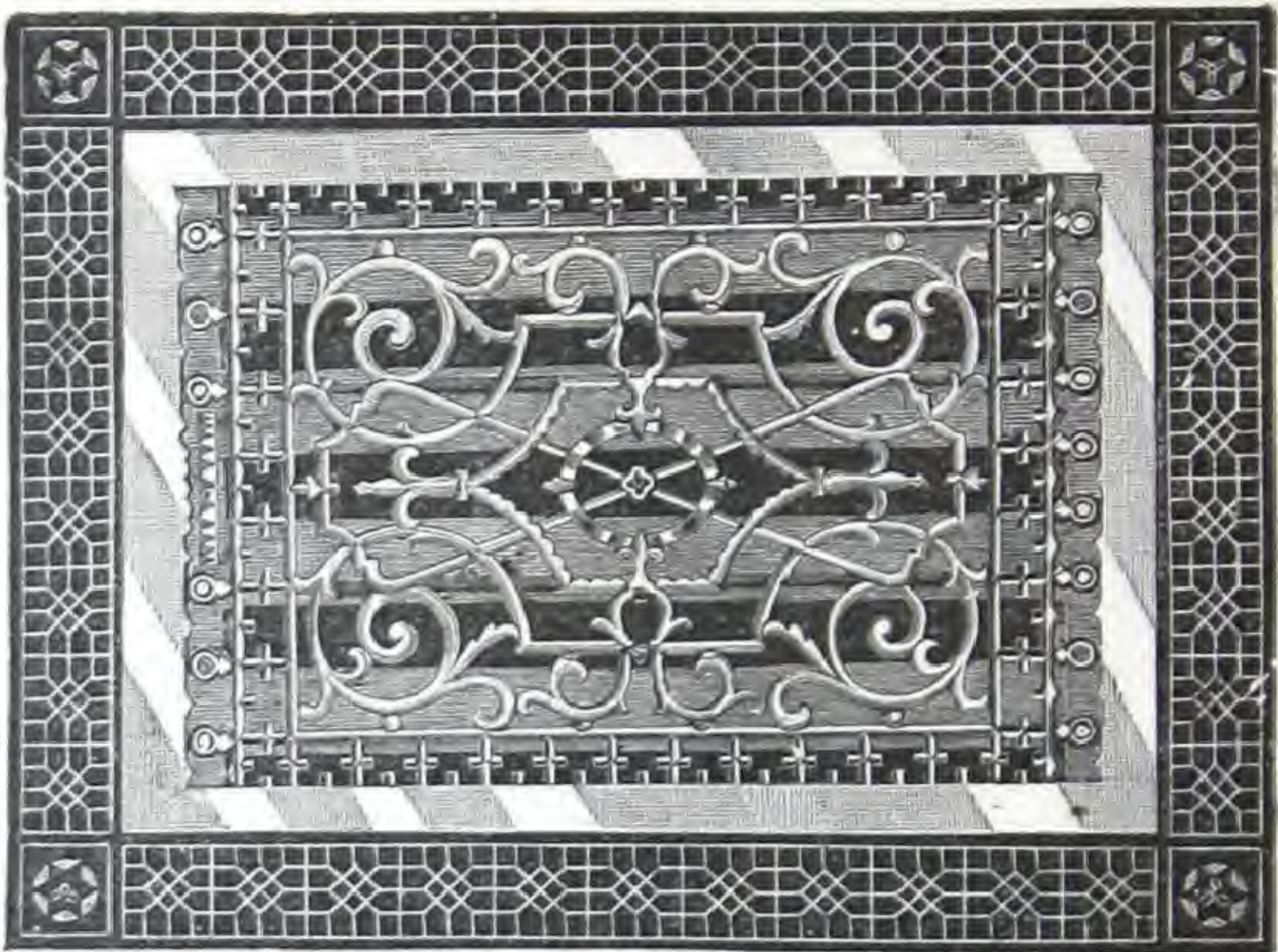
Dimensions, Capacities, and Price List of OXFORD COAL FURNACES.

No.	Capacity Cubic Feet	Price Portable	Price Station- ary	Price Double Casings	Price of Double Corr- ugated As- bestos Lined Casings	Diameter of Grate	Diameter of Firepot	Depth of Firepot	Height to top of Radiator	Diameter of Casings	Height of Casings	Size of Smoke Pipe	Weight Portable	Weight Stationary	Brick Required	Width to Cut Casings	
													lbs.	lbs.		B't'm	Top
													inches	inches		inches	inches
37	10 to 15,000	\$45.00		\$ 7.50	\$9.00	12	18	12	48	36	56	7	572			17 3/4	28
40	15 to 20,000	60.00		8.25	9.75	14	23	12	51	40	58	7	735			17 3/4	29 3/4
42	15 to 25,000	75.00	\$ 80.00	11.25	12.75	18	21	12	56	42	67	7	1130	1243	1060	21 1/4	28 1/2
46	25 to 35,000	100.00	110.00	12.75	14.75	21	24	12	59	46	70	8	1315	1477	1230	22 3/8	29 1/4
50	35 to 45,000	115.00	125.00	15.00	17.00	23	26	13	59	50	72	8	1528	1675	1380	24	30
56	50 to 75,000	135.00	150.00	18.00	20.00	27	30	13	63	56	76	9	2074	2264	1650	24	30

Dimensions, Capacities, and Price List of OXFORD WOOD FURNACES.

No.	Capacity Cubic Feet	Price Portable	Price Station- ary	Price of Casings	Length of Fire Box	Width of Fire Box	Depth of Fire Box	Size of Feed Door	Length of Fire Travel in Radiator	Height to top of Radiator	Width of Radiator	Extr'me Lgt. of Furnace	Height of Casings	Size of Smoke Pipe	Weight Portable lbs.	Weight Stationary lbs.	Brick Required	Width to Cut Casings	
																		Bot'm	Top
																		inches	inches
01	15 to 25,000	\$57.00	\$57.00	\$15.00	40	18	21	16 1/2	12'-0"	52	36	51	64	7	657	675	1250	23	27
02	25 to 40,000	75.00	75.00	18.00	52	21	23	"	13'-2"	56	36	64	70	7	928	955	1600	29 3/4	24
1	20 to 35,000	72.00	72.00	15.00	40	18	21	"	19'-6"	52	41 1/2	51	64	8	744	762	1300	23	27
2	35 to 60,000	90.00	90.00	18.00	52	21	23	"	22'-6"	56	41 1/2	64	71	8	1062	1100	1650	29 3/4	25
4	50 to 75,000	105.00	105.00	19.50	60	21	25 1/2	"	25'-0"	58	45	68	72	9	1132	1169	1800	29 3/4	27 1/2
10	20 to 35,000	82.50	82.50	17.25	40	18	21	"	9'-0"	50	41	58	64	8	740	750	1500	24	24
12	35 to 60,000	100.00	100.00	18.75	52	21	23	"	11'-0"	54	41	69	68	8	1114	1131	1700	29 3/4	22
14	60 to 80,000	130.00	130.00	21.00	60	21	25 1/2	"	12'-6"	57	41	78	71	9	1245	1258	1900	29 3/4	25
100	20 to 30,000	60.00	60.00	17.25	40	18	21	"	8'-0"	57	24	61	62	8	832	725	1500	29 3/4	Cut to ft.
200	30 to 50,000	82.50	82.50	18.75	52	21	23	"	9'-6"	61	24	73	63	8	1191	1100	1700	33 1/4	
300	50 to 75,000	97.50	97.50	21.00	60	21	25 1/2	"	11'-2"	63	24	82	66	8	1282	1200	1900	36	

Registers



JAPANNED, BLACK OR WHITE

Size of Opening	Register	Border	Face Plate
7 X 10	\$ 2 30	\$1 30	\$ 0 75
8 X 8	2 25	1 30	0 80
8 X 10	2 50	1 40	0 85
8 X 12	2 80	1 50	1 00
9 X 12	3 30	1 55	1 25
9 X 14	3 60	1 65	1 50
10 X 14	4 25	1 90	1 85
10 X 16	4 75	2 00	2 15
12 X 15	6 00	2 40	2 40
12 X 19	7 50	2 80	3 20
12 X 24	9 75	3 35	3 90
14 X 22	10 00	3 70	3 90
16 X 24	.....	4 35	6 00
20 X 26	17 00	6 75	7 50
27 X 27	.....	7 50	10 70

Base Ventilating Plates

JAPANNED, BLACK OR WHITE

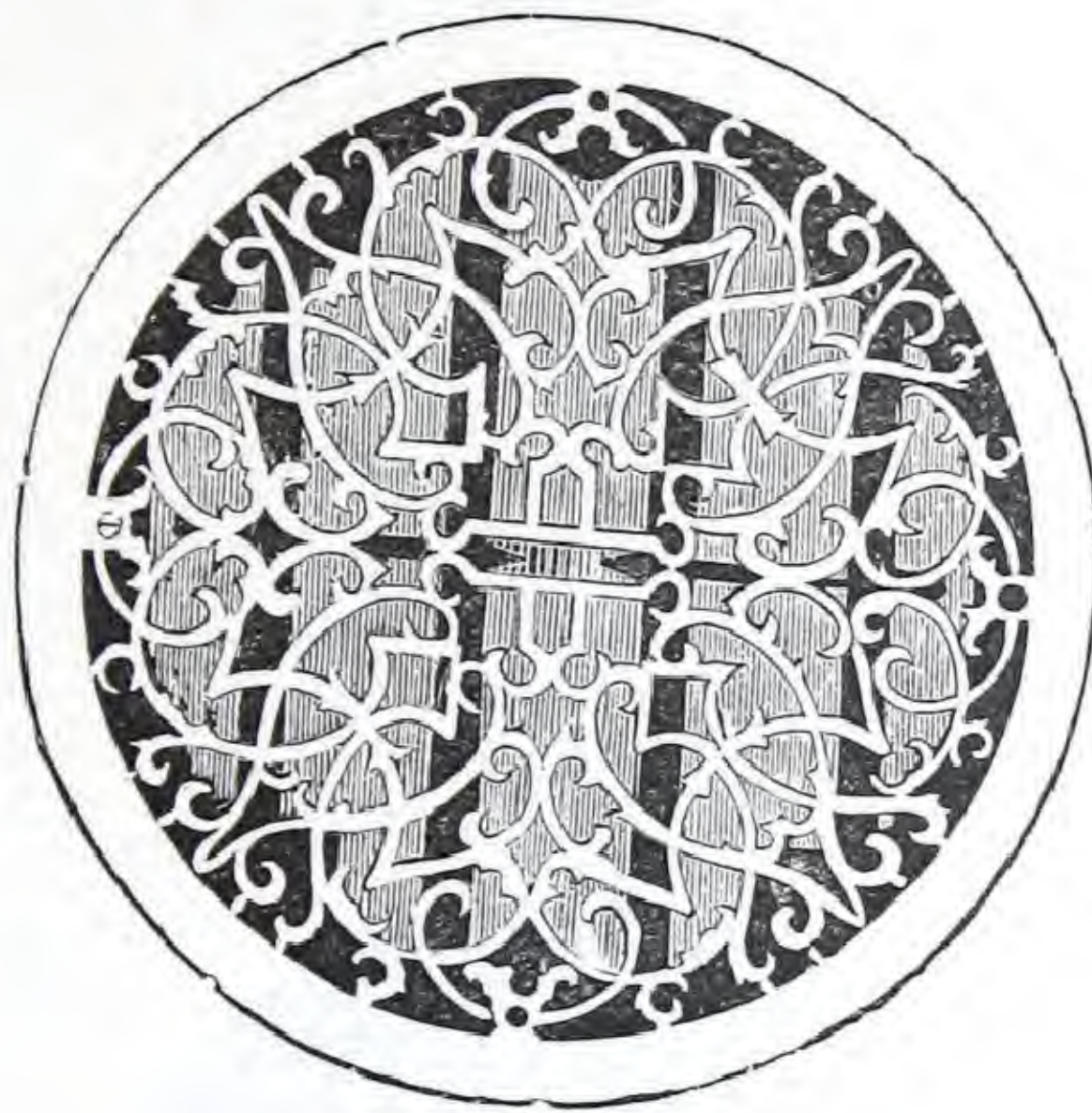
Size of Opening, 5 X 15	Price, \$0 75
“ “ 5 X 30	“ 1 25

For Telegraphic Code Word, see page 39

Registers

Round, for Floor

Improved Slide Centre



JAPANNED, BLACK, or White.

Size of Opening.	Register.	Border.	Face Plate.
7 inches	\$ 1 50	\$ 1 10	\$ 0 60
8 "	1 85	1 20	0 65
9 "	2 25	1 30	0 85
10 "	2 75	1 40	1 00
12 "	3 60	1 80	1 50
14 "	5 40	2 25	2 00
18 "	9 25	4 00	3 45
20 "	11 50	5 00	4 15
24 "	15 50	6 50	6 45
30 "	27 50	7 50	9 50
36 "		12 50	14 15

For Telegraphic Code Word see page 39.

Registers.—Cont'd

Round.—Wall.



JAPANNED, BLACK OR WHITE.

Size of opening, 6 inch	.....	Price, \$	1 30
“ “ 7 “	.....	“	1 50
“ “ 8 “	.....	“	1 80
“ “ 9 “	.....	“	2 00



JAPANNED, BLACK OR WHITE.

Size of Opening, 7 x 10	.....	Price, \$	2 25
“ “ 8 x 12	.....	“	2 95
“ “ 9 x 13	.....	“	3 40

For Telegraphic Code Word, see page 39.

Registers and Ventilators

Dimensions

Showing Space Occupied, Opening Required, and Data from which Measurements of Tin Boxes may be taken.

Tin Boxes may be a trifle larger than measurements here given, and, according to size, from one to three inches deeper than those given for Registers open. For very shallow flues, the Convex Register adapted to the purpose is recommended.

Slide Centre—Round

Size as Given on List.	Opening to Admit Body of Register.	Extreme Dimensions of Register Face.	Depth of Register.		Opening to Admit Iron Border.
			Closed.	Open.	
7 inch	7 inch	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
8 "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
9 "	9 "	10 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
10 "	10 "	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
12 "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
14 "	14 "	15 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	3	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
18 "	18 "	19 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	5	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
20 "	20 "	21 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	4	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	24 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
24 "	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 "
30 "	30 "	32 "	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Square—For Floor.

7 x 10	7 x 10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 14 $\frac{7}{8}$
8 x 8	8 x 8	9 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	3	12 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 12 $\frac{5}{8}$
8 x 12	8 x 12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 13 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	3	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 x 12	9 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{8}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 x 14	9 x 14	11 x 16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 19 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 x 14	10 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 19 $\frac{3}{8}$
10 x 16	10 x 16	12 x 18	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 x 15	12 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 22 $\frac{5}{8}$
12 x 19	12 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 21	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 x 24	12 x 24	13 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 25 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
14 x 22	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 22	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 24 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 27 $\frac{3}{4}$
16 x 24	16 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 24 $\frac{3}{8}$	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 27	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 x 26	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 26 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 28 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 33 $\frac{1}{4}$
27 x 27	27 x 27	29 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 29 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 x 34

Capacity of Pipes and Registers

Round Pipes

Diameter of pipe	Area in Square inches.	Diameter of Pipe.	Area in Square Inches.	Diameter of Pipe.	Area in Square Inches.
7 inches	38	12 inches	113	22 inches	380
8 "	50	14 "	154	24 "	452
9 "	63	16 "	201	26 "	531
10 "	78	18 "	254	28 "	616
11 "	95	20 "	314	30 "	707

Round Registers

Size of Opening	Capacity in Square Inches.	Size of Opening.	Capacity in Square Inches.	Size of Opening.	Capacity in Square Inches.
7 inches	26	12 inches	75	24 inches	301
8 "	33	14 "	103	30 "	471
9 "	42	18 "	169	36 "	679
10 "	52	20 "	209		

Square Registers

Size of Opening.	Capacity in Square Inches.	Size of Opening.	Capacity in Square Inches.	Size of Opening.	Capacity in Square Inches.
5 X 15	45	9 X 14	84	12 X 19	151
5 X 30	95	10 X 12	80	14 X 22	205
6 X 10	40	10 X 14	93	16 X 24	256
8 X 10	53	10 X 16	107	20 X 26	347
8 X 12	64	12 X 15	120	27 X 27	486
9 X 12	72				

Price List of Furnace Pipe and Fittings

	8x12 in.	9x12 in.	9x14 in.	10x14 in.	12x15 in.	12x19 in.	14x22. in.	16x24 in.	20x26 in.		
Tin Register Boxes	22½c.	28c.	30c.	31c.	45c.	56c.	70c.	90c.	\$1.35		
“ Collar Boxes	13½	16	18	25	34	45	58	80	.....	
Galvanized Iron, round ..	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	24 in	30 in.	36 in.					
Register Boxes	\$1.00	1.03	1.06	1.24	1.90	2.36					
	3¾x10 in.	4x12 in.	5x10 in.	5x12 in.	6x12 in.	OFFSETS.					
Square Tin Pipe..per foot	11¼	20	20	21	22½	offset To	3¾x 10	4x12	5x10	5x12	6x12
Tin Shoes, centre or						2"	27c.	43c.	43c.	52c.	54c.
flat back. “	21	27	27	34	40	4"	34	47	47	56	62
Tin Round Elbows.	21	27	27	34	40	6"	36	54	54	63	67
“ Flat Elbows	20	36	36	45	54	8"	45	63	63	72	76
	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.	14 in.	16 in.	18 in.		
Tin Round Pipe..per foot	11¼c.	12c.	12½c.	14c.	16½c.	18c.	20c.	.....	.....
Galvanized Iron.. “	20	25	27	29	34	36	40	45	52		
Canada Plate. “	10	11¼	14	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Tin Elbows, 2 pieces.	10	12	15	17	22½	25	27	32	36		
“ “ 3 “	18	20	27	28	28	32	38	47	56		
“ “ 4 “	25	27	32	36	38	45	60	70	83		
Galv'd Iron 2 pieces.. .	25	27	28	.....	.....	45	74	1.00	1.30		
“ “ 3 “	32	38	40	.....	.....	60	90	1.17	1.53		
“ “ 4 “	38	45	52	56	.....	67	96	1.24	1.68		
Canada Plate, 2 “	11¼	15	20	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....
“ “ 3 “	17	19	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ “ 4 “	22½	27	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dampers	22½	36	37	50	56	54	60	83	95		
Collars, Furnace	16	18	20	22	24	27	34	40	52		
“ Tin	6	8	10	11¼	13½	16	19	22½	27		
“ Galvanized Iron. ....	.....	13½	16	18	19	22½	34	47	56		
“ Wall, 10" long.	18	20	22½	25	27	29	36	47	25		
“ Chimney	11¼	13½	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—One set or stack of wall pipe consists of 1.5 sheet lengths and 1.4 sheet lengths; total length 14 ft. 4 in. Round pipe is shipped in lengths of four tacked together. All pipe measured from swage end of pipe.

General Directions About Setting Furnaces

Location of the Furnace

THE successful heating of a building often depends upon the location of the furnace, and this should receive careful consideration. There are general rules for locating a furnace which, in the main, should be followed either separately, or together, if possible. First, the furnace should be located, not in the exact centre of the basement, nor in the centre of the space occupied by the registers, but at a point **near** the centre, and in the direction from which the prevailing winds come in winter. The location of the furnace should favor, if possible, in the shortness and directness of the pipes, those rooms used for general or family living rooms, in which the greater part of the day is spent.

In many plans that are sent to us we notice that the basement or cellar extends under but part of the house, and in such cases is usually under the kitchen or dining-room, and the furnace has to be located under that room; and in these houses the furnace-man has no choice in the matter of location. All that he can do in that case is to do his best and have the house-owner understand that the furnace is at a disadvantage, and cannot render the best service of which it is capable. In such cases the result usually is that the owner finds a furnace a vast improvement over stove heat, but not so entirely satisfactory as that of his more fortunate neighbor who has a basement under the entire house. Having located the furnace, and taken note of the height of the cellar where furnace will stand, the presence of girders or beams which will reduce that height, and the position of partitions, piers, or columns, proceed to build the foundation for furnace as described on page 35. If the basement is not high enough to allow of elevating the hot-air pipes at least one inch to one foot (the greater the elevation the better), make sufficient excavation in cellar bottom to secure required height. If the basement is high, the hot-air pipes can be taken off from the top of furnace, but, if low, they must be taken from the side. In very low cellars, where there is very little elevation to the pipes, and consequent loss of heat by radiation, it is a good plan to wrap the pipes with

asbestos paper. Set up the furnace according to instructions on page 35. The front part of every furnace radiates little heat, as that part is taken up to a large degree with the doors and connecting parts; the furnace, therefore, should be placed so that the majority of pipes will be taken from the rear and sides of the heater, and few or no pipes from the part over the front.

It is essential that there should be ample supply of cold air to the furnace; the size of the cold-air duct or ducts should never be less than two-thirds of the combined area of the hot-air pipes. The table of areas of pipes and registers will be found on page 30. Outside cold-air ducts should be taken from the direction from which the prevailing winds come. If the cold-air ducts are made of lumber, it should be thoroughly seasoned, narrow, matched, or tongued and grooved. Galvanized iron or Terne plate make the best cold-air ducts. If the cold air is introduced by one duct at the bottom of casing, it should be at the back of the furnace, or, if at the side, as near the back of the furnace as possible; but two cold-air ducts are preferable, one at each side of the furnace. If cold-air supply is taken from the outside, it is recommended to take also sufficient air to supply the furnace from the inside, from the hall near the entrance door, or from the coldest side of building. When the building is sufficiently ventilated, the slide or damper in the outside cold-air duct can be closed, and the air drawn through the inside duct or ducts, thus economizing fuel.

The size of hot-air pipes and registers and their distribution requires the best judgment of the mechanic under whose supervision they come, and are determined by the size, position, and distance of the apartments from the furnace, the purposes for which the rooms are to be used, the degree of heat required, etc. If the hot-air pipes are taken off the side of the hot-air chamber, they should be on a level with each other, and have as much elevation as possible. Turns or elbows on hot-air pipes should be avoided as much as possible, and, where necessary, the elbow should be curved or easy angles. NEVER USE A SQUARE ELBOW ON HOT-AIR PIPES.

In cases where pipes are taken up in wooden partitions, the pipes should be enclosed with lining tin, leaving an air space between the pipe and the lining to permit of free circulation of air between the two. Sometimes iron lath is used, and tin on the studs to protect the woodwork.

In all warm-air pipes that go above the first floor a damper should be placed near the furnace, and kept closed when not in use, to economise the heat, which would otherwise feed the pipes when the registers are closed. It is a good plan to put dampers in all the hot-air pipes, so that the degree of heat can be regulated to any apartment.


The placing of hot-air pipes in outside walls should be avoided. Closets are sometimes convenient for running hot-air pipes to upper rooms. Chimneys or other brick flues can be used for the same purpose, but it is not advisable to use a brick flue without a pipe, as the brick absorbs the heat.

When necessary to warm two rooms with one hot-air pipe, care should be taken to have the double register box used of sufficient size to have space between the two registers equal to the full size of hot-air pipe. In all register boxes there should be as much or more space provided than is contained in the hot-air pipe.

When one hot-air pipe is taken from the top of the furnace, register faces or grates without valves should always be used; and when several registers are used with one furnace, there should always be one or two of the registers constantly open when the furnace is in use.

Where smoke pipes or hot-air pipes are in close proximity to woodwork, care should be taken that the woodwork is properly covered with tin, and space left for circulation of air between it and the pipe.

CHIMNEYS

 ONE of the most important things, and one of the greatest difficulties the furnace-man has to contend with, is defective draft in chimneys. Without a good draft in the chimney flue, it is impossible to have a satisfactory heating apparatus. Before setting up the furnace, the chimney should be thoroughly examined to see that there are no other openings into it; that it is clean, straight, and free from obstructions; that it is carried up above the highest part of the roof. Experience goes to prove that a great many furnace flues are entirely too small, furnishing insufficient draft to cause free combustion. If the furnace flue is of brick, it should not be less than 9 x 9 inches for a small furnace; larger sizes require larger flues. The best chimney is of tile; the round tile having less friction than a square brick flue. The tile should be an inch or two inches larger than the smoke pipe collar of the furnace. It is a good plan to build chimney flues, especially where they are constructed of brick, on an inside wall; and in all cases chimneys should be carefully built, every brick embedded in good mortar, thoroughly and smoothly plastered on the inside, carried up straight, the full size, (neither smaller nor larger at any point), above the highest point on the roof, and there should not be any cupola or tower, or other obstruction, in close vicinity to it.

Directions for Setting the Oxford Coal Furnaces

Nos. 42, 46, 50 and 56.

FIRST decide on location of furnace, as instructed (see pages 32-34). Also decide whether cold air supply from outside and inside of building is to be introduced to bottom of furnace *above* or *below* base ring or cellar floor line.

It is usual in buildings already completed to connect the cold-air supply to casing or brick work above base ring or cellar floor line. This avoids the cost of excavating and building pit. This practice is also being followed in many new buildings.

The following styles of foundation and brick work may be used, according to existing conditions or surroundings :

(1) Foundation for Portable Oxford, without pit, a plain and perfectly level brick or cement base, large enough to receive base casing ring.

(2) Foundation for Stationary Oxford, without pit, same as for Portable, but large enough to receive both inner and outer walls.

(3) Foundation for Portable Oxford, with pit, excavate to about fifteen inches below cellar floor level, which will allow for five courses of bricks in all ; lay the first or bottom course covering the entire bottom of pit and extending out into cold-air openings or areas at sides or back. Next lay *four courses high*, to receive base casing ring, extending openings or areas at sides or back clear of base ring to receive cold air connections. When the cold-air ducts (iron pipe or wood box) have been placed in position over foundation areas, cover spaces around same with iron bars and sheet iron, and brick over, finishing to floor level. When cellar floor is of cement, extend same around cold-air connections, and finish to base casing ring. The fifteen-inch excavation applies to sizes 37, 40, 42, and 46. For the 50 and 56, excavate about eighteen inches below floor line, and build *five courses high* from bottom of pit to base ring.

(4) Foundation, brick work, and mounting Stationary Oxford, with pit, excavate and build foundation same as for Portable; then, in a circle the same size as base ring, build piers four inches apart and *four courses high* for sizes up to 46; and *five courses high* for sizes 50 and 56. Mount ashpit with base ring on these piers, well bedded in mortar. Place grate in position, and see that it works freely. Build up firepot, lower and upper dome. The upper dome is so constructed that the radiator can be placed with smoke connection at right or left side, or back, as desired. Bolt on lower dome and ashpit front door plates, then bolt on extension ring piece between front plates. Leave joint between firepot and lower dome unfinished until front is bolted on complete, as the lower dome front plate may be a little out of place to the right or left, making it difficult to get bolts in front. When recess front is bolted on complete, cement all joints carefully, and fill sand rings with fine dry sand.

Then build inner circular wall four inches thick. This wall to rest on brick piers and base ring already described, and to extend up to covering bars, plastered smooth on the inside, with a space of not less than two inches between radiator and wall in sizes up to 46, and three inches in sizes 50 and 56. From the recess front, on each side extend out a four-inch wall, so that side walls at a right angle will be not less than one and one-half inches from inner circular wall at closest point.

Place iron bars to support brick work over recess front, man-hole door, and cold-air openings at bottom. When walls are level with top of radiator, place hot-air pipes in position, trim off ends to circular form of inner wall, keeping the top edge of all pipes, both large and small, at the same level. The hot-air chamber should be ten to twelve inches above top of radiator. When hot-air pipes are in position, finish up walls to the level of top edge of pipes, then lay on the covering bars and sheet iron, to cover in the entire air chamber; then brick over the entire top. Leave no dirt or mortar on castings or in hot-air chamber when finished.



Directions for Setting the Oxford Coal Furnaces

Nos. 37 and 40

MADE PORTABLE ONLY

Prepare foundation same as directed for other sizes.

Mount ashpit with base ring well bedded in mortar. Place grate in position, and see that it works freely. Mount firepot, firepot dome, and dust flue; cement joints carefully inside and out. Put in place the lower casing, using extension ring below feed door.

Bolt on the frames for feed and ashpit doors, cement well, and draw tightly to place. Fill the cup joint of dome with cement, and set radiator in place, turning it in such position as will be convenient for the smoke pipe. Carefully pack cement in joint between dome and radiator. Place top section of casing in position with top casing ring. Cut openings for smoke pipe and clean-out doors. Cement and bolt on clean-out door frames.

Directions for Setting the Oxford Wood Furnaces

Nos. 01 to 14, also Nos. 100, 200 and 300

Prepare foundation, following directions given for Oxford Coal Furnaces. Set firebox on good solid foundation, with or without pit, as may be desired. Bolt front to firebox, cemented and drawn tightly to place. Mount up radiator, and bolt securely to firebox. When furnace is to be brick set, bolt on recess front. Build inner wall four inches thick, plastered smooth inside, leaving a space of not less than one and one-half inches between extreme outside of radiator and wall. For the Nos. 100, 200 and 300, this space should be from five to six inches. If it is a No. 12 or 14, with Cyclone Radiator, have wall not more than one and one-half inches from extreme outside of air tubes leading up to radiator. It is desirable to have air chamber from twelve to fourteen inches above top of radiator. With the Cylinder Radiator Furnaces, Nos. 01 to 4, the covering bars may be kept down close to top of centre dome in cases where cellar ceiling is low and still allow sufficient air space, as the outer radiator is low down. Build inner and outer walls to desired height, place hot-air pipes in position, and finish up same as directed for the coal furnaces.

To Correspondents

WE shall always be glad to furnish information with reference to heating of buildings either with hot air, hot water, steam, or combination of hot air and hot water. To do so intelligently, it is necessary for us to have a rough sketch of the building and answers to the following questions :

- What is the construction—brick, wood, or stone ?
- Does building stand alone or in a block ?
- Size of building ?
- Give height of cellar or basement in the clear ?
- Is there a basement or cellar under entire building ?
- If not, indicate on plan the size and location of basement or cellar.
- Give depth, width between, and the direction in which joists run.
- Give height of each story—first, second, third.
- How many stories to be heated ?
- Designate rooms to be heated ?
- Give size of rooms and halls.
- Show location and size of all chimneys and flues.
- Ventilation system, if any ; give size of ventilating flues.
- Indicate points of compass on plan.
- If concealed pipes are to be used to carry heat to upper rooms, state thickness of wood or brick partition.
- Will double windows be used on building ?
- What kind of furnace preferred—Portable or Brick-set ?
- What kind of fuel will you burn—hard or soft coal, or wood ?

For Churches, Schools, or Public Buildings

- What is the construction—brick, wood, or stone ? Size of building ? Height of ceiling ? Kind of ceiling—plastered or finished in wood ?
- Are the side walls plastered on brick or on furring ?
- Give height of cellar or basement in the clear.
- Designate rooms to be heated.
- Give size of rooms to be heated.
- Show the entrance, with lobby, if any, on plan.
- Show the aisles, and width of same on plan.
- Ventilation system, if any ; give size and location of ventilating flues.
- Show location and size of chimneys.
- Designate windows in basement and auditorium.
- Show location of beams, girders, posts, or piers in cellar or basement.
- Indicate points of compass on plan.
- If basement is to be heated, state size, height, finish, and seatings.
- What kind of furnace preferred—Portable or Brick-set ?
- What kind of fuel will you burn—hard or soft coal, or wood ?

In preparing plans for a new building, it is very important that proper arrangements should be made for the location of furnace and chimney, for the running of hot-air pipes, especially in partitions, the location of cold-air ducts, etc. We shall always be pleased to advise our patrons on these matters. It is not a good plan to leave the heating of a building until the fall, if it can be avoided. The apparatus can be put in in the spring or summer at probably less cost, and the work better done, as the rush of the fall trade is avoided, giving the furnace-man opportunity to carefully perform his work.

Telegraphic Code

FOR the convenience of our patrons who may wish to order by wire, we have compiled for this catalogue a "Telegraphic Code" by which any furnace or register may be designated by a single word.

The following telegram of ten words will illustrate the saving :

Telegram : One accede, two addicted, two adder, one amid, two after.

TRANSLATION :

One number forty-two Oxford furnace, portable, two twelve by fifteen registers and borders, two ten by fourteen registers and borders, one seven by ten circular top register, two twelve by nineteen face plated.

Thus saving twenty-four words.

Oxford Furnaces.

	Portable.	Brick sett.
No. 37.	Acacia.	Aching.
" 40.	Academy.	Acid.
" 42.	Accede.	Acidity.
" 46.	Accent.	Acorn.
" 50.	Accept.	Acquire.
" 56.	Acceptor.	Acquit.
" 01.	Access.	Act.
" 02.	Accident.	Acting.
" 1.	Acclaim.	Action.
" 2.	Accord.	Active.
" 4.	Accost.	Activity.
" 10.	Accrue.	Actor.
" 12.	Accuse.	Actress.
" 14.	Ace.	Actuate.
" 100.	Acumen.	Acute.
" 200.	Across.	Acrimony.
" 300.	Action.	Acrid.

Square Registers.

	Register and broder.	Register only.	Border only.	Face only
7 x 10	Actress.	Adjoin.	Adroit.	Affiant.
8 x 8	Actual.	Adjourn.	Adult.	Affirm.
8 x 10	Actuate.	Adjudge.	Advance.	Affix.
8 x 12	Acute.	Adjunct.	Advent.	Afflict.
9 x 12	Adage.	Adjure.	Adverb.	Afford.
9 x 14	Adapt.	Adjust.	Adverse.	Affray.
10 x 14	Adder.	Admire.	Adversely.	Affront.
10 x 16	Addict.	Admit.	Adversity.	Affuse.
12 x 15	Addicted.	Adopt.	Advert.	Aft.
12 x 19	Addition.	Adopter.	Advice.	After.
12 x 24	Addle.	Adoptive.	Adviser.	Again.
14 x 22	Address.	Adore.	Afar.	Against.
16 x 24	Adduce.	Adorer.	Affable.	Agate.
20 x 26	Adept.	Adorn.	Affair.	Age.
27 x 27	Adhere.	Adrift.	Affect.	Agent.

Round Registers.

	Register and border.	Register only.	Border only.	Face only.
7 inch	Agile.	Air.	Alive.	Almost.
8 "	Agility.	Aisle.	Allay.	Alms.
9 "	Agone.	Alack.	Allege.	Aloft.
10 "	Agree.	Alarm.	Alley.	Alone.
12 "	Ague.	Alas.	Allegate.	Along.
14 "	Ahead.	Album.	Allow.	Aloof.
18 "	Ahoy.	Alcove.	Allspice.	Aloud.
20 "	Aid.	Alert.	Allude.	Already.
24 "	Ail.	Algebra.	Allure.	Also.
30 "	Ailment.	Alien.	Ally.	Alter.
36 "	Aim.	Alight.	Almond.	Alto.

Circular Top Registers or Ventilators.

7 x 10	Amid.
8 x 12	Amiss.
9 x 13	Amity.

Round Wall Ventilators.

6 inch	Among.
7 "	Amour.
8 "	Ample.
9 "	Amplify.

Base Ventilating Plates.

5 x 15	AmPLY.
5 x 30	Amulet.

Testimonials

On this and the following pages will
be found A FEW OF THE NUMEROUS
TESTIMONIALS on file in this office.



Office of Geo. A. Allan, Architect.

Brockville, Ont., May 4th, 1896.

Mr. W. H. HARRISON,

Dear Sir,—I have had a number of Oxford Warm Air and Warm Air and Hot Water Combination Heaters put in and have found that they give excellent results in every case.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,

GEO. A. ALLAN.

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 27th, 1895.

MR. W. H. HARRISON.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry I have pleasure in expressing entire satisfaction with the working of the Oxford Furnace you have put in my house, and further, I beg to compliment you on the excellent manner in which the work is done.

Yours truly,

CHARLES BATE.

Orms town, July 17th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO.

Dear Sir,—I am well pleased with the "Oxford" furnace, it gives good satisfaction, and I can recommend it to be a good heating furnace.

Yours truly,

JOHN BAIRD.

Sunderland, May 1st, 1896.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Dear Sirs,—I take much pleasure in stating that the No. 40 Oxford Coal or Wood Furnace, which your agents, J. H. Glendenning & Co., placed in my house last fall, has given me the best of satisfaction.

Yours truly,

G. C. BEALL.

Bennett House,

Milton, Ont., June 30th, 1895.

MESSRS. GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your inquiry about the No. 56 Oxford Combination furnace placed in my hotel, I am very pleased to be able to say that it has fulfilled in every respect your predictions for it.

It is certainly a very powerful Water heater, and is the strongest Hot Air heater that I have had any experience of. My hotel is the largest in town, measuring 172 x 60 and is three stories high. The consumption of fuel last year was less than what I expected. I therefore can recommend the Oxford Combination Furnace to any one looking for a combination heater.

Yours truly,

JOHN BENNETT.

Oshawa, May 7th, 1896.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—The No. 40 Oxford Furnace, placed in my house by your agent, Mr. James Pellow, has given me unqualified satisfaction during the past severe winter. We find this furnace to be economical, of great capacity, and easily managed.

(Sgd.) L. M. BROOKS.

Sherbrooke, Que., May 8th, 1896.

THE GURNEY-MASSEY CO., Montreal.

Gentlemen,—We have much pleasure in stating that the two 56 Oxford Furnaces we got from you last November have given us the best of satisfaction. Before putting them in we were told we could not heat our warehouse with hot air, but we were agreeably disappointed to find that in the coldest weather every part of our warehouse was comfortably warm, and with a moderate consumption of fuel. Our building is 110 x 50, with five flats, and the floor space is 27,500 feet. We will be pleased to answer any enquiries made, and would recommend your furnaces to any one in need of them.

Yours truly,

WALTER BLUE & CO.

Blyth, Ont., March 4th, 1894.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Sirs,—We take great pleasure in recommending the Gurney Wood Furnace; as a quick heater it cannot be excelled, and for economy in fuel no better made.

Yours,

W. JAS. MILNE,
Sec'y Man. Com., St. Andrew's Church.

Claremont, Ont., April 19th, 1895.

MESSRS. GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—The No. 42 Oxford Coal Furnace placed in my house has given the very best of satisfaction. It is easily handled, economical in fuel, and I can highly recommend it to any person requiring heating done. You are at liberty to refer to me at any time.

Yours respectfully,

TOBIAS COSTER.

Alliston, March 30th, 1894.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to certify that the No. 1 Stationary Wood Furnace placed in my house last fall by your agent, W. B. Clifton, who thoroughly understands his business, has given me unbounded satisfaction, and has done all you claimed for it. It is easy on fuel, and needs but little attention, and I can heartily recommend it as a No. 1 heater.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

W. S. CAMPBELL,
Elmgrove P.O., Ont.

"Carbrook," Queen's Park,
City, April 10th, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,—I have pleasure in stating that the No. 56 Furnace you put in my residence last fall has given me much satisfaction. It has been easily attended to, and used only a moderate quantity of coal in comparison to the heat evolved.

Yours faithfully,

A. H. CAMPBELL.

Brantford, May 23rd, 1895.

MESSRS. HOWIE & FEELY.

Dear Sirs,—The No. 42 Oxford Furnace that your firm placed in my house on Brant Avenue has given the best of satisfaction during the coldest days last winter, and I can recommend your firm to anyone in need of satisfactory heating.

Yours truly,

P. L. CONNOR.

Brandon, April 23rd, 1895.

MESSRS. GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry of March 29th, I take great pleasure in saying that the two Oxford Coal Furnaces placed in my houses by the Wells Hardware Co., has given me every satisfaction. My houses are large, and there are so many rooms I was afraid I could not get them properly heated with hot air, but your furnaces have heated them so well during the past long winter that there is no chance of a single complaint, and the consumption of coal has been very reasonable indeed. I would strongly recommend them to any one who intends heating with hot air, as I believe I have the best Hot Air Furnaces in the town.

Very truly yours,

F. J. CHUBB,

Architect.

Goodwood, May 1st, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—We have carefully tested the Oxford Wood Furnace, No. 14, placed in our school, and find it working to our entire satisfaction. The building is two storey, each storey containing a school-room 30 feet square, with a 12-foot ceiling, and a hall 30 feet long by 10 feet wide. There are five registers leading from the furnace to these various rooms. We have no trouble in obtaining the proper temperature, with a reasonable supply of wood. Both as a heater and ventilator its work is complete.

W. T. ROBINSON, } Trustees.
W. H. TODD, }
J. L. HASHEL, Principal.

Rat Portage, April 30th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—The No. 14 Oxford Combination Wood Furnace placed by you in the gaol here last fall, has given satisfaction, and have no hesitancy in saying it is all that it is represented to be. Enclosed is a testimonial from Mr. Humble, which speaks for itself.

Yours truly,

W. H. MCKAY, Gaoler.

Rat Portage, Ont., April 13th, 1895.

TO THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in recommending your "Oxford Cyclone" Furnace as a good heater, and not extravagant in fuel. In fact, I feel satisfied there are none others equal to it as a hot air heater. I heated a building 36 x 60 down stairs (two stores) and upstairs as well, and the upstairs was divided into 7 rooms. The building was heated to my satisfaction. I must say the furnace gave me entire satisfaction, and convinces me that you can compete with any firm in Canada.

Yours truly,

JNO. W. HUMBLE.

Clinton, March 29th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Dear Sirs,—We find the No. 40 Oxford Furnace, which you placed in our establishment last fall, giving the utmost satisfaction, and can recommend them highly.

Yours truly,

JACKSON BROS.

Elgin, April 10th, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your inquiry regarding the Furnace we purchased from you, would say that our church, which we heat with one of your Cyclone Wood Furnaces, No. 14, is 47 x 52, with 24 foot ceiling, and the school-room attached is 28 x 55, with 16 foot ceiling. The whole is heated with one furnace, which we find a very powerful heater, and we think it does all that is claimed for it. It has a heating capacity which we believe no other furnace on the market to-day can boast of. It heats our church and school-room in an hour's time in cold weather. We would have no hesitation in recommending it to any person wanting to heat a large building.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee)

CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
Churchwarden.

Woodville, March 8th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Gentlemen,—The Furnace, No. 40 Oxford, placed in my house and store last fall by Mr. John McPherson, gives all the satisfaction I expected from it. I can heat the store, the room occupied by the Mechanics' Institute as a reading room, the dwelling and upstairs with very little trouble.

J. C. GILCHRIST.

Markham, March 31st, 1895.

I have pleasure in certifying that the Oxford Hot Air Furnace, made by the Gurney Foundry Co., of Toronto, and put in St. Andrew's Manse by Messrs. Padgett & Hay, of Unionville, has given entire satisfaction, and I can with confidence recommend it to any who may want a first-class furnace.

R. THYNNE,
Pastor of St. Andrew's Church.

Elmgrove, March 30th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO.

Dear Sirs,—It gives me a great amount of pleasure to say that the Oxford No. 1 Stationary Wood Furnace I purchased from your agent, Mr. W. B. Clifton, has given me entire satisfaction. We have had no trouble with it; any little boy can attend to it. It is very easy on wood. You cannot say too much for it. Wishing you every success, I am

Yours, etc.,

WM. J. McLEAN.

Zephyr, April 3rd, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I have used your No. 40 Oxford Furnace, and may say that it has given me entire satisfaction. I have no hesitation in recommending it to all intending purchasers.

Yours very sincerely,

GEORGE HAGERMAN.

Toronto, Front St. West, April 14th, 1894.

Gentlemen,—The three No. 56 Oxford Furnaces you put in our warehouses last fall, give entire satisfaction and we would not be without them now under any consideration.

Yours truly,

PHILIP & ECKARDT.

Sandhurst, April 9th, 1895.

T. H. WALLER, Napanee.

Dear Sir,—The Oxford Furnace placed in my house has given perfect satisfaction, burning either coal or wood, and a reasonable quantity of either.

Yours truly,

GEORGE WRIGHT.

Bruce Mines, March 31st, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Sirs,—Having used your Oxford No. 2 Stationary Wood Furnace, which I have put in my house last fall, and given it a fair trial, I can say that I am very much pleased with it, and think in a very short time it will save the price of itself in wood without saying anything about the comfort one derives from it. Wishing your Company every success,

I am, sirs, respectfully yours,

J. W. PROUT.

Simcoe, April 7th, 1895.

GENTS,—The No. 36 Oxford Furnace is giving entire satisfaction; very economical with coal, and a very powerful heater, easily managed and easily cleaned.

Respectfully yours,

PALMERSTON MADDEN.

Toronto, April 17th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., TORONTO.

Dear Sirs,—I have much pleasure in stating that your No. 50 Oxford Furnace you placed in my house at Shanty Bay last fall has given great satisfaction. The consumption of fuel has been less than anticipated, the heating results better than from any furnace I have hitherto used, the adjustments are easily managed, and I think the furnace is one of the best—it certainly is the most economical in fuel—on the market to-day.

Yours very truly,

JOHN PAYNE.

THE "WINDSOR,"

Ottawa, Can., May 1st, 1896.

This is to certify that I have placed in three of my houses the Oxford Hot Air furnaces and they have given entire satisfaction in every particular, so much so that I would have none other.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBIT,

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers

Linens, Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings

55 Front Street West

Toronto, April 8th, 1896.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in stating that the No. 46 Oxford Furnace which you placed in my house nearly two years ago has given excellent satisfaction and I can recommend it as a most efficient and economic furnace.

Yours truly,

EDWARD J. DIGNUM.

Alliston, April 9th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gents,—In answer to your card of the 4th inst. I would say your Oxford Coal and Wood Furnaces give my customers entire satisfaction and I believe are far in advance of any others in the market.

Yours respectfully,

W. B. CLIFTON.

Ottawa, May 2nd, 1896.

To THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Dear Sirs,—I have two of your Oxford Hot-air Furnaces in use, and must say they are the equal, if not better, than anything I have had to do with, or have had brought to my notice.

Yours truly, J. W. H. WATT.

36 Spruce St., Toronto.

March 28th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gents,—The No. 46 Hot Air Furnaces put in by you in houses No. 363, 367 and 369 Sackville St. (in fall of 1893) have given every satisfaction to myself and tenants, are easily worked, the gates being in two halves I consider a great improvement, enabling as it does, the running of the furnaces at full or half capacity (when desired) especially in the spring and fall of the year. Your system of taking the cold air from rooms and halls of each flat to the furnace separately I am satisfied is the true and efficient way to assure the rapid heating of each and every part of the premises as desired. I have every confidence in recommending them to parties requiring furnaces.

Yours truly, W. H. GIBBS.

Methodist Church, Newcastle, June 2nd, 1896.

TO THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 9th May, would say that the one No. 46 and two No. 40 furnaces we purchased from you are giving excellent satisfaction. We find no trouble to heat our church 81 x 42, and Sabbath school-room 54 x 29 in the coldest weather we had last winter with about one-half the quantity of coal used formerly. Our sexton finds no trouble whatever in running them.

Yours very respectfully,

JOB M. COBBLEDICK, Sec. of B.
THOMAS DOUGLAS, Trustee.

Winnipeg, April 12th, 1895.

TO THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—We have put in several of your Oxford Coal Furnaces and they have given the best of satisfaction; in fact, we have never had to look after them at all after we once showed the parties how to run them. We find them easily controlled and light in consumption of coal, and good heaters. We take special pleasure in recommending the grate in your furnace as we consider it ahead of anything in the market.

Yours truly,

STEPHENSON & CO.,
213 Notre Dame West, Winnipeg, Man.

Markham, May 18th, 1896.

MESSRS. GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—The two No. 42 Oxford Hot Air Furnaces put in the Public School here by your agent, Mr. McGaw, have given entire satisfaction. They heat the building thoroughly in the coldest weather, are easily regulated and economical on fuel. To all in need of a first-class heater for schools or other buildings I can cheerfully recommend the Oxford.

Yours truly,

E. H. WILSON, Sec. P.S. Board.

Alma, Ont., March 28th, 1894.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED, Toronto.

Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to be able to state that the No. 50 Oxford Furnace, which you put in our new church last Fall, has given us perfect satisfaction. We were also very much indebted to your obliging agent in devising a much cheaper and more satisfactory method of heating our church than had been planned.

J. WALLACE, M.D.

Chairman Building Committee and Board of Managers, Presbyterian Church, Alma.

Ottawa, 2nd May, 1896.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Dear Sirs,—In response to your request I beg to say that I have used your Oxford Combination Furnace in my house for one winter and have found it eminently satisfactory. It is a good heater and reasonably economical in fuel consumption.

E. W. JOHNSON.

Norwood, March 29th, 1895.

GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Toronto.

Dear Sirs,—The No. 50 Oxford Furnace, placed in my store last Fall, has given entire satisfaction; also has proved to be the best-spent money laid out. Ten ton of furnace coal will run it for the winter, heating the large space of store and dwelling combined. I take pleasure in recommending the above to any one who wants a furnace.

Yours truly,

M. P. WILLIAMS.

Ingersoll, March 12th, 1895.

MESSRS. GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—We have pleasure in stating that the No. 50 Oxford Combination Furnace, which we purchased from you last December for our store, is very easily regulated, economical in fuel, and a good heater.

Yours respectfully,

ROBERTSON & MCKAY.

Toronto Jail, April 10th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO.

Gentlemen,—In regard to the No. 42 Oxford Furnace placed in my residence, I have only to say that after two years' trial it has proved to be in every way satisfactory. It is a good heater, easily regulated, and is economical of coal. I think it would be difficult to improve on the Oxford.

JOHN McMILLAN,

Jail Steward.

Fordwich, May 7th, 1896.

MESSRS. THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—We are very much pleased with the No. 100 Oxford Wood Furnace we got from you last Fall, and am able to say as a heater it has accomplished all you claimed for it.

As near as I can judge, we burned about fifteen cords of 24 inch wood, from November 1st to April 20th, keeping the house (of seven rooms and hall, not including the kitchen) comfortably heated night and day. We had solid comfort, saved nearly 50% of wood, besides lots of dirt and trouble and perhaps some ungentle language when Spring comes round, fitting stove-pipes.

I bespeak you large sales of this very desirable heater. I am,

Yours respectfully,

ALEX. WYNESS.

Tottenham, April 6th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Gents—I have pleasure in saying that the furnace your agent put in the Tottenham Town Hall has given satisfaction. I think we made a wise choice in purchasing from you, as I think it superior to any of the other furnaces in this town.

Respectfully yours,

T. M. GREENAWAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Uxbridge, April 3rd, 1895.

Dear Sirs,—The No. 14 Oxford Wood Furnace which was placed in our church last fall by your agent, Mr. Grattan, has given us good satisfaction, in fact, except on very cold days, we have not had to use our auxiliary coal furnace at all.

(Signed by order of the Board)

WM. HAMILTON, Sec'y, Presbyterian Church.

Winnipeg, Man., April 30th, 1895.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I have used one of your No. 40 Oxford Furnaces during the past winter in my house, and have much pleasure in stating that it gave entire satisfaction.

My house has eight rooms, and was quite comfortable all winter, even with a *Manitoba climate* getting down at times well into the forty degrees below zero.

The quantity of coal I burned was not more than two ordinary stoves, which gave far less heat and decidedly less comfort than we had during the past winter.

There is no trouble whatever in running your furnace, or regulating it.

Yours truly,

D. WEST,

Agent, Standard Oil Co'y.

Guelph, April 2nd, 1896.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I purchased from your Mr. W. H. Smith one of your No. 40 Oxford Hot Air Furnaces, and have had it in constant use since last fall, and can say I am very much pleased with my choice as my house has been well heated. The furnace is very easy on coal, as we can heat house on less than one ton per month. *For solid comfort, durability, workmanship, convenience, cleanliness, and an all round perfect working furnace, I very strongly recommend the Oxford to all my brother farmers.*

Yours truly,

R. M. LINDSAY.

Whitby, March 12th, 1895.

My dear McGratton,—Regarding the Oxford furnace, I believe it the best on the market to-day in Canada. You told me I would burn eight tons for the winter; as yet I cannot tell the exact quantity, but I believe I am going to run through and keep it going to the first of June, if necessary, with seven tons of furnace coal and two tons of pea coal, the latter I use to keep the fire down. I am not trying to save coal, but keep every part of the house warm.

Compare this with last year and the old furnace, and in two or three years the furnace will pay for itself. I take a delight in calling on my friends who have furnaces, and asking them how much coal they burn. I can find no one in the town who has used so little coal with the same size furnace.

I am, yours truly,

F. WARREN, M.D., C.M.

Queen's Hotel, South River, Ont.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD., Toronto.

Gents,—The Oxford Furnace (wood burning) your company put into the Queen's Hotel here, has given entire satisfaction; it does all that was claimed for it by your agent; you may refer to me, I will endorse it.

Yours, etc.,

JAMES PRUNTZ, Proprietor.

Brockville, May 6th, 1896.

W. H. HARRISON, Esq., Brockville.

Dear Sir,—The Gurney Oxford Furnace you placed in my house last fall has given me perfect satisfaction, and could not say too much in its favor, and can cheerfully recommend it as the very best.

JAS. REYNOLDS,

Sec. The Central Canada Coal Co.

Mitchell, Ont., April 24th, 1896.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD., TORONTO.

Gentlemen,—The Oxford Furnace, No. 42, which I purchased from your Mr. Drewe, and which I have been using since last October, has given entire satisfaction. I find that it works satisfactorily with wood as well as with coal, and consumes only a reasonable amount of fuel. I have much pleasure in recommending the Oxford as a first-class furnace in every respect.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) F. H. THOMPSON.

No. 3 Police Station.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD.,

Toronto, May 1st, 1895.

King Street West, City.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure in being able to testify that the No. 46 Oxford Furnace, placed in No 3 Police Station by you, in 1893, has done good service and given entire satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

E. COATSWORTH,

City Commissioner.

Sherbrooke, 6th May, 1896.

MESSRS. GURNEY MASSEY CO., Montreal.

Gentlemen,—Replying to your favor of 6th inst. I have had one of your \$40 Oxford warm air furnaces in use in my house for the past two winters, and although having to warm fifteen (15) rooms, it has given the best of satisfaction. There is one of your Duchess of Oxford ranges also in use in the house, which has turned out very satisfactory.

Yours truly,

A. T. SHORT.

Moorefield, May 8th, 1896.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LTD., TORONTO.

Dear Sirs,—The Oxford Wood Furnace that your agent sold me last summer, after testing it the past winter, has proved a perfect success as regards heating and saving of wood. My house is 32 X 34, two stories. We did not use twelve cord of two feet wood from when we started the fire till this spring, and we can use the very roughest of wood.

Yours truly,

J. M. KITELY,

P.S.—The house was kept comfortably heated both night and day.

Oshawa, Ont., May 7th, 1896.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Replying to your query, we would say that the Oxford Hot Air Furnaces placed in our houses by your agent, Mr. James Pellow, has given unqualified satisfaction during the past severe winter. We have burned only a moderate quantity of coal and have kept the houses thoroughly heated. We find that the furnace is easily managed and fulfils all our expectations.

(Sgd.) E. O. FELT,
H. FELT.